THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 "
Subscription by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

No Safe Better than Keeler's.

PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1869.
MR. J. F. KEELER—Sir: The iron safe sold me by you in our works, nearly six years ago, has been in almost daily use and has performed most admirably. It has not cost us one cent for repairs, has not failed for a moment to weigh correctly, turns with a few ounces of weight on the platform, and seems likely to last for many years longer. We neither know nor want a better safe than yours.
Respectfully, JAS. THORN & Co.

Purchase

Drugs where you can get them pure and unadulterated. Patent medicines where none but genuine preparations are sold. Soap, perfumery, &c., where you will find the greatest variety from which to select. Therefore go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, Boston, St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the year, and contracts without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

Its Effect

Is Miraculous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any of the Pomades, Sofous, or brush. dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. Above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the roots and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and before You Know It

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. ☞

B. E. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons or children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1 sold by all druggists.

Allegheny Dwelling for Sale.

Parties desirous of purchasing a comfortable and convenient dwelling, in good order, would do well to refer to advertisement in another column of house No. 25 Isabella street, for sale. The property belongs to the estate of the late Mr. by both bridges, should command the attention of those contemplating investing. Possession given April 1st, 1870. MWF

Hillman's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it wilties efficacy with pleasant flavor and entire digestibility. Sold by respectable druggists. Hillman's Sons, 161 Broadway, New York. TF

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, and being Solferina, blue and green and are prepared by Judge Perry.
MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN.
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

The Daily Commercial.
PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1869.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

What Legislation May be Expected—The State Treasury Question.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble on Monday next, and the people are preparing themselves to see, without, perhaps, any very lofty conception of the honor, what better things than they have of late been accustomed to receive from that body. It is said but few measures of general legislation are likely to come up. The Erie ring have a large amount of private and special bills may be expected, and all the attendant injustice and iniquity. These will continue to oppress the people and to corrupt and debase public moral sentiment asserts itself emphatically, insisting that the subjects of special legislation shall be provided for by general acts. When it is put out of the power of Legislators to create monopolies or exclusive privileges to corporations and individuals, the most fruitful source of corruption will be removed. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has of late been a scorn and a by-word among the other Northern States, and, as any man knows who has visited Harrisburg, especially during the last three or four years past, nobody has done any injustice by thinking badly of it. Corruption has not been confined to any party, but the Republicans are more directly responsible for it because they have been in the majority. The last election showed that it was time for a change, and in regard to candidates, and to be moderately careful about the legislation the party is made to shoulder. The Reprehensible Republicans were rebuked from defeat but fail by aid which they had no reason to expect, and to which under no circumstances whatever we are called upon to defend the character of a Republican Legislature, we hope it may be one of which more good may be said than of the body convened at the State Capitol last winter.

On the State Treasurer question, the Lancaster *Express* says: "We apprehend that the great difficulty and delay that yearly occur around the appointment of a State Treasurer, arise mainly from the desire and expectation that the successful candidate will make a great deal of money by a deliberate violation of a plain law of the State. We had occasion a few months ago to animadvert upon the conduct of a former County Treasurer of this county in violating the same law. The fact that he flagitally disregarded the law was not denied, and could not be, for the proof was positive and unquestionable, and the only excuse we ever heard offered in his behalf was, that others, and especially the various incumbents of the office of State Treasurer, had done the same thing.

The legitimate compensation of the State Treasurer, we understand, is about two hundred dollars a year, and yet it seems to be a fact admitted on all hands that for the chance of getting office a single year, men have been and are willing to expend tens of thousands of dollars. That such practices must expect to make their expenses and a profit besides by a violation of law, is too self-evident. In no way has ever been suggested by which so much money could be made out of the office, or by the persons who seek the position, certainly do not do so with the expectation of becoming poorer thereby. Is not such a state of things most discreditable and dishonoring to the State in which it is permitted? How are the Governor and the Legislature, the chief custodians of the reputation, the honor and welfare of the State, to be responsible for the continuance of a practice alike demoralizing, disgraceful and unlawful? And this practice, we repeat, also, is it no part of the duties of his office to see that the laws of the State in the interests of the public funds are duly respected, and that their violators are arraigned for punishment? If it is a matter of little consequence to the people of the State whether this or that person shall obtain the control of the public money, if it is to be used by the successful candidate either to corrupt the Legislature, or to prevent or to retard the action of the Legislature, or to reward outside parties and accomplices who may have assisted him in obtaining the office. Let us have an end of this whole system.

Let the Treasury be so conducted that private parties cannot enrich themselves by the unlawful use of the public money, and such disgraceful and demoralizing scenes as were witnessed at the election of the present incumbent of the office and some of his predecessors, will not again occur.

English Poverty.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SCALE.

Mr. Peabody's noble benefactions take but a drop out of the sea of English poverty. Thus they leave the agricultural laborer untouched. The condition in which he lives is sufficiently described this week, in an official report to Parliament, by a royal commission. A shepherd's wife in Shoreditcher told one of the Commissioners that they got a little butcher's meat now and then, but not from the butcher.

"We don't," she said, "buy a bit from Christmas to Christmas. It's how they get it. We some times get a bit of mutton at three pence per pound, when a giddy sheep is killed on the farm; it is good when sucked in time."

Meat from the butcher comes only at Christmas. At other times, "We live on potatoes, bread, and pig-meat, and are very thankful if we can get a bit of pig-meat; we often sit down to dry bread. For harvest dinner we send out some bread and potatoes, a bit of cabbage, and we put a bit of fat to the potatoes. I don't know that butcher's meat ever goes out to the harvest field. They drink cocoa at harvest. We don't have a bit of milk. They used to have what they called chickory, and they grilled a good bit of it. But now it seems to have gone away. In the time of the year when the wind we've got, sometimes a bit of bread; sometimes a bit of bread, cheese and butter. The shepherd's family are honest and industrious in this way:

"Our third bedroom was put up the summer before last. Before that time we had only two, and we used all of us to sleep in them; at one time there were thirteen or fourteen of us. One of them is a thirsh room; in the other the door only opened for you to go in sideways. Down stairs we have only one room with a fire-place, and we have to dry all the wet clothes, and all sleeping also. We have one blanket that was given us. We had one that we got from a man who came round; we paid for it by less a fortnight; we can't get many money at one time to buy one."

Several men living upon Earl Shaftesbury's estate were examined. Their total average weekly wages were about eleven shillings a week. In other places, nine shillings was the highest that could be earned. How the people live the extract above will show. A little meat "when anything happens" on the farm to cow or sheep; a few pence because the poor man could not cat barley; rarely a sip of milk for the children, but broth, to which workhouse "stirabout" must be a luxury; and yet not one instance of complaint, of envy, of ill will, a gleam of hope, and only a gleam, breaks. The shepherd's wife says, "One of my sons is gone to America, and there's one *Jim*, he says he'd be away too if it wasn't for his bad leg. They like to be good scholars, because it helps them to go away."

The above was repeated in substance by several of the men. The evidence of the farmers explains why the laborers at the agricultural meetings receive prizes for bringing up large families. A labored witness in Dorsetshire seemed an eligible servant, for two boys can do as much work as a man, but their combined wages do not amount to so much!

Fine Clothing.

Messrs. Oering, Follmannbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, have on hand a large and varied stock of fine clothing, suitable for all ages and tastes. The house is deservedly popular.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Testimonials for Mr. Stanton's Family.

The President Heads the List with One Thousand Dollars—The Survey of Utah Territory—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Presented as a Nuisance—Kansas Objects to Minister Ewing being Credited to that State—Proposal to Audit Claims of Individuals for Damages by the Alabama Claims—Removals by the President Without Assigning the Reasons.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1869.

Testimonial for Mr. Stanton's Family.

A movement has been started here to raise a considerable sum of money for the family of Mr. Stanton, and its friends are advised that similar movements have been initiated in New York and Philadelphia. An effort will be made to concentrate these various schemes so that the project at which all are aiming may not fail as they have done in times past. The President heads one subscription list with one thousand dollars.

Dull Times at the Capital.

Washington is dull enough. The President does not receive visitors, and to-day even omitted his Cabinet meeting. All the departments were closed at noon, and not much work was done in the morning, some of them having but a half force.

Survey of Utah Territory.

The report of the survey of a considerable portion of Utah territory was received to-day. No indications of coal or mineral deposits were found, but most of the land in the valleys is said to be fertile and well watered.

Presented as a Nuisance.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was presented in Court to-day by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, by obstructing the street improvement in front of the depot.

Kansas Objects to Minister Ewing.

Representative Clarke has presented to the Secretary of State a protest of the State officers of Kansas, and by himself and Senator Pomeroy, setting forth that General Hugh Ewing, of Ohio, was appointed minister to the Hague from Kansas by mistake, and belonging to that State; that he is a Democrat, and demanding his removal. Mr. Clarke stated to the President that Ewing never was a resident of Kansas, and that the Governor of that State wished it understood that he did not represent them.

Third Auditor.

The President has expressed himself as quite favorable to the appointment of Wm. P. Shuman, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to the position of Third Auditor, provided conflicting interests can be arranged.

The Alabama Claims.

There are great rumors flying, though the fact cannot be positively ascertained, that the Government will suggest to Congress sometime next month the taking of measures to examine and audit any of the so-called Alabama claims as may be filed in the State Department, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount due to individuals from the English authorities. It is also hinted in some quarters that the President may even suggest payment by our Government of these claims, so as to avoid complications in a foreign nation. Whether this course is or is not pursued, it is certain that the Government will push for a settlement of the Alabama claims.

Removals Without Giving Reasons.

The criticism of the President for not giving the Senate his reasons for the removal of officers, before sending in the new appointments, rests on a false assumption. He is not required by the present tenure-of-office act to give any reason, unless they are called for by the Senate. The Senate has not called him to account in writing, but that of last April gives him power to remove and appoint on his own motion, subject merely to the consent of the Senate, which does not bring about asking for the President the reason of his action. Reasons have not be asked for in any case this session, and so, of course, have not been furnished.

WASHINGTON, December 28.
THE NAVY.

Commodore Melongall is ordered to the command of the Pacific squadron.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, charged with obstructing public highways, was taken from the Criminal Court to-day. It was in testimony that the Company refuses to conform to the street grade, thereby rendering the public improvement useless, and refuses to confirm to the street grade, thereby rendering the public improvement useless, and the suit is to compel obedience to municipal ordinances.

The President was in his office but a short time to-day. No visitors were received, and no Cabinet meeting held. The clerks of Departments were all required to leave at noon.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Bureau has official reports from the Navajo agency, stating that the Indians have returned to their reservations and the agents of goats and sheep from the government, which had the effect of strengthening the relations of peace.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Daniel G. Major, United States Astronomer, and surveyor of the boundary between Californias and Oregon, has arrived in Washington with the final report of this important survey.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Partial Burning of Concordia College—The Late Wabash Murders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 28, 1869.

About five o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing through the roof of Concordia College, situated on the outskirts of the city. The entire fire department was soon on the ground, and succeeded in saving the principal portion of the building, though that portion known as the old Lutheran Concordia College building, a three story building, was entirely destroyed. The fifty students who occupied the third floor, escaped without loss of life or injury, but lost their money, clothing, books, &c. The entire property for the fire for the present is about two dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire, it is thought, was caused by a defective flue on the third floor. The insurance upon many of the fire companies saved the main body of the buildings, otherwise the loss would have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars.

The preliminary examination of Silliams, the Wabash murderer, will be concluded to-morrow, at which time he will be bound over. Sims, the man stabbed at the same place, is lying in a critical condition. Carney and Flynn are under bail.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Gov. McDougall's Family in St. Paul—A Wet Blanket for the New York Filibusters.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 28.—The family of Governor McDougall arrived here to-day from the North. They left Pembina last Saturday, and will await the arrival of Governor McDougall, who is expected to arrive in St. Paul next Friday, *en route* to Canada. They deny the reports that Governor McDougall had anything to do with arming Indians or inducing them to rise in the favor against the Insurgents. They believe the mass of the inhabitants at first favored McDougall, but were deceived and controlled by a few desperate characters, who misrepresented McDougall's mission, and were then overawed.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, commenting on the third river news received from New York to-day, says: The report that squads of filibusters are to be passed over the railroad to within 200 miles of the British line, and then be gathered at the nearest railroad is four hundred miles from the border, and travel must be done with the ground covered with snow and the mercury ten to thirty degrees below zero is not probable. We would not advise the Winnepeggers to rely upon any material aid from such an expedition, as it may exist only on paper.

The New York *Sun*, of yesterday, says: An American annexation League has recently been formed in this city, with the avowed purpose of procuring, by persuasion or force, the annexation to the States of all countries and provinces of North America, and all the islands along the coast. Their motto, the national safety of the United States, demands the acquisition of all North America and the West India Islands. Prominent citizens are members of this League, and the officers are the following well known men: Colonel George W. Gibbons, President; General A. L. Duerdorff, Vice President; General Jesse W. Cole, Secretary; Gen. James E. Kerrigan, Financial secretary, and Gen. Jacob B. Cook, Treasurer. The organization is preparing an expedition for active participation in the contemplated outbreak on the Red river country, against the representative of the Canadian Government. The expedition will start from preparing is to consist of 1,500 men, of whom two have already been obtained. All the guides have been hired, who are familiar with the Red river country, and who will conduct them from the head railroad station across the border line. Fifteen hundred Spencer rifles have been secured away, ready for use, and munition and other supplies are also at hand, and the entire expense is estimated. A prominent railroad man, a member of the league, has promised to transport the troops to within two hundred miles of the border line, and from that point to the place of operations. The filibusters will make their way by forced marches. They will depart from New York in small squads of one hundred men each, and as quietly as possible, so as to avoid detection or delay. The first squad will start before the 15th of January, perhaps as early as the first of the month, and the last detachment, it is expected, will have left the city before the beginning of February. Four parties numbering two hundred and fifty men, have started for the Red River country, one from the four cities of Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and St. Louis, and they have probably ere this crossed the border line, but no news has yet been received from them.

FOREST, OHIO.

Daring Burglary—A Dry Goods Store Robbed of $4,970 in Money, then Fired and over $30,000 Worth of Goods Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, OHIO, December 28, 1869.

A daring and successful burglary was perpetrated last night at Mt. Blanchard, seven miles northwest of this place. The dry goods store of J. S. Hendson & Co. was entered by burglars through a window, and the safe broken open and four thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars in money abstracted, and the store set on fire and burned to the ground, consuming a stock of dry goods and groceries estimated at from thirty to forty thousand dollars. Insured for ten thousand three hundred dollars. The fire communicated to the drug store of S. Greer & Son, which was also consumed, but most of the contents were saved. Their loss on goods will reach two thousand dollars, the house being the property of Messrs. Henderson & Co. There is no clue to the burglars yet.

CUBA.

The President to Issue a Proclamation of Belligerent Rights.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Post*, dated on Sunday last, says: President Grant will probably make the Republic of Cuba an acceptable New Year's gift, by the issuance of a proclamation of belligerent rights. There is no longer reason to doubt that an immediate change of front is contemplated by the Administration. President Grant has been informed in very plain terms, by influential members of Congress, that there will be an outburst of adverse criticism when Congress reassembles, unless some action, looking at least to impartial neutrality between Spain and Cuba, shall be taken by the Administration. There has never been any doubt of the President's personal sympathies and wishes. From what has been said within three days past in response to these and other representations, it is quite certain that a speedy change of policy is under advisement. Senator Sumner has positively declared that the Cuban Republic is now entitled to the rights of belligerency to the Cubans.

NEW YORK, December 29, via HAVANA, December 28.—The campaign in the Cosquey district began to-day. Four hundred Pueblo, with 3,000 troops of all arms, marched from this place in the direction of San Miguel, Sibaiuca and Cayo Hueso. The Spaniards, if successful, promises to make an end of the insurrection.

CRIME.

Brutal Murder in Tennessee—The Murderer Pursued by Officers and Killed at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio—An Iowa County Treasurer Confesses to Robbery—His Arrest and Suicide—Another Deadly Fight Between Swedes and Irish—Two Men Killed and Seven Wounded—Attempted Suicide and Singular Escape in a Massachusetts Prison.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—On Thursday night, Steve Bennett and Tom Judson, colored, had an altercation at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, during which the former struck the latter with a gun. Judson left a party of masked men took Judson from the custody of the constable, and carried him to the woods and shot him.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—At Mount Pleasant yesterday, a blacksmith named Duncan McIlemald, while in a saloon, playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Hallowell, a boy, who fell dead. He had carried the revolver without the cylinder for several days, and snapped it at people. He has been arrested, but has since been replaced, being very drunk at the time. He has been in jail before for carrying concealed arms. He was arrested and gave bail to appear before Esq. Bell this morning.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The mystery of the recent disappearance of Mr. Lansing, Iowa county, Iowa, has been finally unravelled. It will be recollected that Lansing, who was County Treasurer, asserted that he had been robbed during the night of $10,000 of money entrusted, and robbed of some eight thousand dollars. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery himself, and, after making his eyes were filled with tears, his voice choked, and he ceased addressing the audience. He sought to gain the mastery over himself which might save him from an unmanly burst of feeling, but will not attempt to give you the few broken words of tenderness in which he went on to speak of his family, to the audience. The whole seemed to be mingled throughout with fervent prayer to God for forgiveness. He said all the privations throughwhich he had made his way into life. Everything saw that it was wholly unpremeditated, a pressure on his heart, which sought relief in words and tears.

The excitement during the two or three minutes, presented an extraordinary spectacle. Chief Justice Spencer, of Illinois, sat like a figure bent over, as if to catch the slightest whisper. The stern furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion, and his eyes suffused with tears; Mr. Justice Washington at his side with his manly, emaciated features and countenance, more like marble than I ever saw on any other human being, sat with his head bent, eager, troubled look; and the remainder of the court, all the two extremities, pressing as if were, toward a single point, while the audience below were wrapping themselves around in their cloaks behind the bench, to catch each look and every movement of the speaker's face.

He sat down. There was a death-like silence throughout the room for some moments; every one seemed to be slowly recovering himself, and coming gradually back to his ordinary range of thought and feeling."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Rev. Father Dunn, of St. John's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning in his sixty-first year.

Jose Crespecter and Jose Rubo; convicted of attempting to incite rebellion among the Cuban volunteers, were sentenced and garroted on Christmas day, in Havana.

The statement to the effect that irregularities have been discovered in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New York, proves to be false. The committee now in session have discovered, so far, a deficiency of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount will probably increase. No defaulters' names of delinquent parties have been made known. The bank claims to be fully equal to meet the defalcation.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward and party arrived at Pueblo on the 16th, and on the 18th they were at Tlascala, visiting the historic remains for which that place is celebrated. On the 21st they will visit the monument of Cholula; they will go next to Orizaba, where they will arrive on the 23d. Minister Nelson accompanies the party as their guide. Mr. Seward will return from Vera Cruz for Havana on an English steamer.

At a meeting in St. Louis Monday night, of the Committee recently appointed to consider the project of holding the World's Fair in that city in 1871, after considerable discussion of various plans, finally resolved that the holding of such fair be not only feasible, but practicable and desirable. A Committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation of the World's Fair Association, with a capital of a million dollars, to be submitted to a mass meeting, to be held at the Southern Hotel, January 3d, at which the inauguration and perfection of arrangements for holding such fair will be made.

Maximilian Steffler, one of a gang who have been perpetrating heavy robberies along the line of the Erie and New York Central Railroads for many months, was arrested on Monday, part of a large amount of goods found in his possession.

The committee of ten appointed to arrange for the reception of the remains of George Peabody, met in Portland, on Monday night and consulted over the affair. It was determined that the funeral should not take place at the town of Peabody, but that the Administration in possession of official copies of General Cespedes's proclamation of November 30, and the Spanish documents in relation thereto, and of Cuban army under the Cavadas, the favorable character of the Cuban troops, and of final State papers will be forwarded to-day. A report of the proceedings of the Committee will be made to-day.

Nevitell Lamothe, the notorious Pueblo, with 3,000 troops of all arms, marched from this place in the direction of San Miguel, Sibaiuca and Cayo Hueso. The Spaniards, if successful, promises to make an end of the insurrection.

CRIME.

Brutal Murder in Tennessee—The Murderer Pursued by Officers and Killed at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio—An Iowa County Treasurer Confesses to Robbery—His Arrest and Suicide—Another Deadly Fight Between Swedes and Irish—Two Men Killed and Seven Wounded—Attempted Suicide and Singular Escape in a Massachusetts Prison.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—On Thursday night, Steve Bennett and Tom Judson, colored, had an altercation at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, during which the former struck the latter with a gun. Judson left a party of masked men took Judson from the custody of the constable, and carried him to the woods and shot him.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—At Mount Pleasant yesterday, a blacksmith named Duncan McIlemald, while in a saloon, playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Hallowell, a boy, who fell dead. He had carried the revolver without the cylinder for several days, and snapped it at people. He has been in jail before for carrying concealed arms. He was arrested and gave bail to appear before Esq. Bell this morning.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The mystery of the recent disappearance of Mr. Lansing, Iowa county, Iowa, has been finally unravelled. It will be recollected that Lansing, who was County Treasurer, asserted that he had been robbed during the night of $10,000 of money entrusted, and robbed of some eight thousand dollars. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery himself, and, after making his eyes were filled with tears, his voice choked, and he ceased addressing the audience. He sought to gain the mastery over himself which might save him from an unmanly burst of feeling, but will not attempt to give you the few broken words of tenderness in which he went on to speak of his family, to the audience. The whole seemed to be mingled throughout with fervent prayer to God for forgiveness. He said all the privations throughwhich he had made his way into life. Everything saw that it was wholly unpremeditated, a pressure on his heart, which sought relief in words and tears.

The excitement during the two or three minutes, presented an extraordinary spectacle. Chief Justice Spencer, of Illinois, sat like a figure bent over, as if to catch the slightest whisper. The stern furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion, and his eyes suffused with tears; Mr. Justice Washington at his side with his manly, emaciated features and countenance, more like marble than I ever saw on any other human being, sat with his head bent, eager, troubled look; and the remainder of the court, all the two extremities, pressing as if were, toward a single point, while the audience below were wrapping themselves around in their cloaks behind the bench, to catch each look and every movement of the speaker's face.

He sat down. There was a death-like silence throughout the room for some moments; every one seemed to be slowly recovering himself, and coming gradually back to his ordinary range of thought and feeling."

A DENIAL.

The officers of the Kings county almshouse pronounce the report that they expelled disabled soldiers because they voted the Republican ticket a sheer falsehood.

THE STATE BANK DEFALCATION.

The *Evening Post* places the loss of the Merchants' Exchange Bank by the irregularities of Cashier Oakley at $250,000.

COLLISION OF FERRYBOATS.

The Erie ferryboats Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., collided with a terrible force this morning, while in New York, between the Twenty-third street and Jersey City slips. The Gould ran into the Fisk amid ships, crushing in the side and hull, the Gould having her bow forced nearly to the pilot house, and is now almost sinking condition to Allison's ship yard, where she now lies, the Gould is moored at the ferry wharf at the Erie depot. None of the passengers were injured. The damages are estimated at $20,000.

THE GUNBOATS.

There were no signs of activity on the Spanish gunboats in the harbor to-day, the crews being recruited in this city for various vacant positions on the gunboats. It is now considered impossible that a departure will be effected before next week.

THE BUTLER LARCENY CASE.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court in the case of Rowena Lawrence vs. Benj. F. Butler, brought to recover the value of the Twiggs swords and other property seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. The motion was to dissolve the order of arrest against Gen. Butler, on the ground that the taking was under orders of the United States, and that there was no conversion. Decision reserved.

RUSSIAN BONDS RETURNED.

A bundle containing $6,000 worth of bonds stolen fifteen years ago, was left at one of the police stations this morning by a boy, who escaped arrest.

THE GUNBOAT FLIER SCATTERED.

The steamship Isabella, from Savannah, reports that, at 12:30 A. M., December 27th, she passed two Spanish gunboats, off Hatteras, having been accidentally separated from the main fleet.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL.

Arrived this evening, to make arrangements for transporting the mails to Europe. He declares his determination to carry out the provisions of the postal treaty with Great Britain at any cost.

WATCHMAN SHOT.

Thos. Hays, a night watchman, while on duty this evening on the roof of Mortimer street, Brooklyn, was shot by Edward Perry, a junk dealer, and died immediately.

THE COMPTON INJUNCTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Barnard sustained and ordered the continuance of the injunction granted by Judge Cardozo in the case of Compton and others against Fardee & Co., against the New York Stock Exchange, in the matter of certain transactions in gold by one Poole, a member of the Exchange. The court ruled that the plaintiff's property cannot be reached against his will, but by due process of law and through regularly constituted tribunals. The Stock Exchange is a voluntary association of individuals, unknown to law as a court of judicature, and it can receive no countenance from this Court in any attempt to stretch its authority, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of a copartnership, over person or property which have never been voluntarily submitted to its control.

SELKIRK.

The Land and Its Inhabitants.

The Past Government of the Settlement—Why McDougall was Rejected—Difficulties of Access, —Character of the People.

The past government of the Selkirk settlement, in British America, consisted of a council appointed by the Hudson Bay Company from among the settlers, but it was mild and gentle in its sway, and not very powerful. A number of settlers, who desired a stronger government—one which could inflict severe and summary punishment upon evil-doers, without waiting for the tedious action of the courts of Canada, petitioned to be made a crown colony, and also for annexation to Canada. In these petitions, however, they had no intention or desire that the government of the country should pass out of their own hands. In response to these petitions, and as a good speculation, the Dominion government entered into negotiations with the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of the whole Northwest Territory. The price was agreed upon, and in accordance with the contract, the territory was to have become the property of the Dominion December 1. Of the whole vast territory only the small provinces of Red River and Rainy Lake were inhabited. The rest was a "howling wilderness" or barren waste, uninhabited save by Indians and trappers.

MCDOUGALL'S APPOINTMENT.

Governor McDougall was appointed by the Canadian government to govern the Northwest territory in general, and the Red River country in particular, as a territory of the Dominion. His authority was limited by few restrictions, and, among other extraordinary powers, he was authorized to select his own Council to assist in the government. He chose his Council from his political friends and associates—men who have been further west than Toronto or Hamilton, and were ignorant of the settlement, the people, and their peculiar modes of life. This was more than the Selkirkers were willing to stand. A first they would have received McDougall, if he had come without his carpet-bagging Councilmen. But they were indignant at the latter. Only two office seekers should not be set over them, and McDougall's offering to refuse the overtures to receive him if he would dismiss his carpet-bag retainers and appoint a council from among the people, only cost him exactly the amount she is to pay for the territory, unless the home Government repudiates the whole business, including McDougall.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN CONQUERING THE COUNTRY.

Should Canada undertake to conquer the Red River settlement from Dominion, the task would not be an easy one. There is no way by which this might be done save by sending an army into the country. The only route by which an army can marched is by way of Duluth, at the mouth of the Nelson River, or from Fort Garry, at the mouth of the Severn River, on the Hudson Bay. To canoe the latter route through a series of lakes and rivers, broken by numerous falls, rapids, portages, through a country of rocks, morasses and jungles, which are the haunts of fierce and sharp-shooters, to defend against an army of many thousand men, is a distance from York Factory to Fort Garry 745 miles. There is another and a shorter (647 miles) route by way of Lake Superior from Fort William, but this is impracticable, as it would require more than a thousand men to garrison the forts and blockhouses along the route to guard against such reduction. It was participated in by many persons, and if successful, promises to make an end of the insurrection.

CRIME.

Brutal Murder in Tennessee—The Murderer Pursued by Officers and Killed at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio—An Iowa County Treasurer Confesses to Robbery—His Arrest and Suicide—Another Deadly Fight Between Swedes and Irish—Two Men Killed and Seven Wounded—Attempted Suicide and Singular Escape in a Massachusetts Prison.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—On Thursday night, Steve Bennett and Tom Judson, colored, had an altercation at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, during which the former struck the latter with a gun. Judson left a party of masked men took Judson from the custody of the constable, and carried him to the woods and shot him.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—At Mount Pleasant yesterday, a blacksmith named Duncan McIlemald, while in a saloon, playfully snapped a pistol at Thomas Hallowell, a boy, who fell dead. He had carried the revolver without the cylinder for several days, and snapped it at people. He has been in jail before for carrying concealed arms. He was arrested and gave bail to appear before Esq. Bell this morning.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The mystery of the recent disappearance of Mr. Lansing, Iowa county, Iowa, has been finally unravelled. It will be recollected that Lansing, who was County Treasurer, asserted that he had been robbed during the night of $10,000 of money entrusted, and robbed of some eight thousand dollars. He has finally confessed that he committed the robbery himself, and, after making his eyes were filled with tears, his voice choked, and he ceased addressing the audience. He sought to gain the mastery over himself which might save him from an unmanly burst of feeling, but will not attempt to give you the few broken words of tenderness in which he went on to speak of his family, to the audience. The whole seemed to be mingled throughout with fervent prayer to God for forgiveness. He said all the privations throughwhich he had made his way into life. Everything saw that it was wholly unpremeditated, a pressure on his heart, which sought relief in words and tears.

The excitement during the two or three minutes, presented an extraordinary spectacle. Chief Justice Spencer, of Illinois, sat like a figure bent over, as if to catch the slightest whisper. The stern furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion, and his eyes suffused with tears; Mr. Justice Washington at his side with his manly, emaciated features and countenance, more like marble than I ever saw on any other human being, sat with his head bent, eager, troubled look; and the remainder of the court, all the two extremities, pressing as if were, toward a single point, while the audience below were wrapping themselves around in their cloaks behind the bench, to catch each look and every movement of the speaker's face.

He sat down. There was a death-like silence throughout the room for some moments; every one seemed to be slowly recovering himself, and coming gradually back to his ordinary range of thought and feeling."

A DENIAL.

The officers of the Kings county almshouse pronounce the report that they expelled disabled soldiers because they voted the Republican ticket a sheer falsehood.

THE STATE BANK DEFALCATION.

The *Evening Post* places the loss of the Merchants' Exchange Bank by the irregularities of Cashier Oakley at $250,000.

COLLISION OF FERRYBOATS.

The Erie ferryboats Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., collided with a terrible force this morning, while in New York, between the Twenty-third street and Jersey City slips. The Gould ran into the Fisk amid ships, crushing in the side and hull, the Gould having her bow forced nearly to the pilot house, and is now almost sinking condition to Allison's ship yard, where she now lies, the Gould is moored at the ferry wharf at the Erie depot. None of the passengers were injured. The damages are estimated at $20,000.

THE GUNBOATS.

There were no signs of activity on the Spanish gunboats in the harbor to-day, the crews being recruited in this city for various vacant positions on the gunboats. It is now considered impossible that a departure will be effected before next week.

THE BUTLER LARCENY CASE.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court in the case of Rowena Lawrence vs. Benj. F. Butler, brought to recover the value of the Twiggs swords and other property seized by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. The motion was to dissolve the order of arrest against Gen. Butler, on the ground that the taking was under orders of the United States, and that there was no conversion. Decision reserved.

RUSSIAN BONDS RETURNED.

A bundle containing $6,000 worth of bonds stolen fifteen years ago, was left at one of the police stations this morning by a boy, who escaped arrest.

THE GUNBOAT FLIER SCATTERED.

The steamship Isabella, from Savannah, reports that, at 12:30 A. M., December 27th, she passed two Spanish gunboats, off Hatteras, having been accidentally separated from the main fleet.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL.

Arrived this evening, to make arrangements for transporting the mails to Europe. He declares his determination to carry out the provisions of the postal treaty with Great Britain at any cost.

WATCHMAN SHOT.

Thos. Hays, a night watchman, while on duty this evening on the roof of Mortimer street, Brooklyn, was shot by Edward Perry, a junk dealer, and died immediately.

THE COMPTON INJUNCTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Barnard sustained and ordered the continuance of the injunction granted by Judge Cardozo in the case of Compton and others against Fardee & Co., against the New York Stock Exchange, in the matter of certain transactions in gold by one Poole, a member of the Exchange. The court ruled that the plaintiff's property cannot be reached against his will, but by due process of law and through regularly constituted tribunals. The Stock Exchange is a voluntary association of individuals, unknown to law as a court of judicature, and it can receive no countenance from this Court in any attempt to stretch its authority, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of a copartnership, over person or property which have never been voluntarily submitted to its control.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Resignation of the French Ministry—Napoleon Requests Ollivier to Form a New Cabinet—Personal Government at an End—First Chapter of the Liberal Empire—The Ecumenical Council—The Subject of Papal Infallibility Not Yet Broached—Panic in a Bristol Theater—Eighteen Persons Killed, &c, &c.

Ollivier to Form a New Cabinet.

PARIS, December 28.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the resignation of the Ministry and the Emperor's determination to accept the same. It contains also a letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier, requesting him to name the persons who will associate with him to form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolve to apply in letter and spirit the *Senatus Consultum* of September 8th. The Emperor counts on the devotion of the Corps Legislatif to the great interests of the country, no less on that of M. Ollivier to aid him in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation a constitutional *regime*.

New Session of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, December 28.—The new session of the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day. M. Schneider was re-elected President by a vote of 190

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869.

It is believed that Gen. GRANT will not withdraw Mr. HOAR's name from the Senate, where it lies in a state of suspension, but will cast on that body the responsibility of disposing of it. Confirmation is an exceedingly improbable event, but a straight rejection is something for which the Senate would be glad if the President would relieve them. This he is not likely to do, unless Mr. HOAR'S friends shall be so minded, which is not likely to be the case.

AT a dinner given by Mr. ROMERO to Mr. SEWARD, in Mexico, on the 3d instant, the former gentleman said that at the head of those who felt that the unanimous desire was that the French invasion of Mexico should terminate, and were in favor of solving the problem by force, was General GRANT—a statement which corresponds to what was the general understanding at the time. No doubt exists that a knowledge of General GRANT'S ideas in this connection had the effect to "hurry up" the French in getting out of the country which they had invaded to establish a hateful dynasty.

A MOVEMENT is said to be actively on foot in New York to assist the people of the Red river country to maintain themselves against the British authorities and to annex the country to the United States. Enlisted men are said to have already departed, to be followed by others, fifteen hundred being the number which the leaders design to throw into the country, armed and equipped. Such a movement will have sympathy in Canada as well as the United States—in fact, the principal significance of the Selkirk Rebellion is in the fact that it does have the sympathy of so many of the people of the Dominion.

THE citizens of Harrisburg are just now excited over a water works job, the main features of which resemble those of a similar alleged job not many miles from Pittsburgh. Viewers were recently appointed to examine a site for a basin on Prospect Hill, near that city, and assess the value of the land. The farms chosen are assessed by the township assessor at *ninety dollars* per acre, as they are on a hillside too steep to be built upon, and have no improvements. The viewers, however, had a higher appreciation of the ground, for they have assessed it at *nine hundred dollars* per acre, or ten times more than it is assessed by the legal officer.

WHILE it is generally understood that the vote on the water question, in Common Council, on postponement, was a *test vote*, and that the friends of the ordinance are satisfied to let the matter go over to the new Councils, yet it is rumored that an effort will be made to call it up at the adjourned meeting on Friday, and force its passage. When it is remembered that the postponement was carried by a majority of only six votes, the advocates of the COLEMAN-RAHM purchase might rally in force, and (should the absence of a few members opposed to the measure give them an opportunity,) might pass the ordinance. There may be no truth in the rumor, but the opponents of the purchase should be on the alert.

IT is reported that it is the intention of Gen. GRANT at an early day to recommend some substantial token of gratitude to Mr. STANTON, whom the country will long remember as the great War Secretary. A movement is no foot in New York in the same direction, and in many places there are those who would esteem it a privilege to join in it,—indeed, could it be understood that such a proceeding would be agreeable to Mr. STANTON'S family, it would be difficult to find a quarter where it would not have ardent supporters. Mr. STANTON, before he died, repeatedly declined such tokens of gratitude; and it is reasonable to suppose that MRS. STANTON will be actuated by the same feeling. The estate left by Mr. STANTON, though it undoubtedly productive, yet is not good property, mostly in Washington city,is understood to be worth not less than seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE time is at hand when the representatives of the Republican party in the State Legislature by their acts will have to declare which they respect most, the popular will or the Treasury Ring. They will not be able to plead ignorance of the popular will. It has been expressed with unmistakable emphasis, and will not be trifled with. The manner of Mr. MACKEY'S election last winter will not bear scrutiny. No Republican who desires to stand well can safely indorse that proceeding by contributing to his re-election. Mr. MACKEY is the avowed and persistent opponent of the proposition to reform the department by making the Treasurer a salaried officer, and placing the public money beyond private use. If he is re-elected he and the office will resist with all their power this reasonable measure—a reform on which the Republican masses have fully determined. Republican Senators and Members, who respect public sentiment in this regard, will make a poor beginning by giving a new lease to the ring that will do their utmost to defeat the reform. There is but one course for Republicans in the Legislature to pursue. They must start right by bestowing the honors and profits on those only who are in perfect sympathy with the loud and universal demand for Retrenchment and Reform.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Few speculations concerning the great Council have been more groundless, or less warranted by generally known facts, than the notion that the American bishops will appear in its proceedings as the champions of liberal ideas. This notion was at first put forth as antecedently probable. The character, it was supposed, would be in harmony with the American origin and education of some of these ecclesiastics, and with the American relations of all of them. Then, it was announced as a thing certain, that the American bishops, perhaps in connection with their enlightened brethren of Germany, and with the upholders of the Gallican Propositions from France, or perhaps by themselves as being in advance of the most progressive ecclesiastics of the old world, would certainly justify the claim often made, that the Catholic Church in the United States is in full sympathy with the spirit of the nineteenth century. Such anticipations, we fancy, were more commonly entertained by liberals in Europe than by the friends of progress in this country. We know that it is the belief of many sincere Catholics over there, who are also admirers of republican institutions, that the Papal Church has laid aside a portion of the despotic character which belongs to it in Europe. People here mostly knew too much to indulge any hopes so baseless, and were therefore not disappointed by the statement of the mere truth, published in our issue of yesterday, that "this notion of the liberality of the American Bishops is all a delusion, and that they follow blindly the Papal lead."

The fact is that, in the church of Rome, extraordinary carefulness is exercised in the selection of bishops. In France and Italy a bishop, though not directly appointed by the Pope, can receive consecration only with the Pope's approval; in the United States he receives his appointment directly from His Holiness. He is always entirely devoted to the great personage by whose gift he enjoys his power and dignity. No man is ever placed in this position of influence, whose character is not perfectly ascertained. His natural disposition, his tastes, the tendencies of his nature are scrutinized with the utmost wariness and particularity. His antecedents from youth are inquired into, and we have the authority of a person, once a devoted adherent of the Papacy, for stating that even a boyish display of a certain sort of independence of character on the part of a candidate is regarded as a decisive objection to his preferment. It is well known that Archbishop PALEY'S chapter on Property, in his Moral and Political Philosophy, kept him from becoming a Bishop of the Church of England. The reader remembers that, in the chapter referred to, the origin of individual possession is illustrated by the example of a flock of pigeons, in which the biggest and strongest bird, by beak and valor, makes good its right to the largest share of the portion thrown to the bevy. When the Archdeacon's name was proposed to GEORGE III. as that of a suitable person to be raised to the Bench, his Majesty exclaimed, in much indignant excitement, "What! make Pigeon PALEY a bishop? What!" And PALEY died an archdeacon. The King saw that a man capable even of illustrating the tremendous subject of hereditary possession in a manner suggestive of ludicrous ideas, would never do for a spiritual lord. And we may be perfectly sure that no priest who ever did or said anything which ingenuity could torture into liberalism, or sympathy with Hyacinthian proclivities, is ever made a bishop of the Papal church. As Mr. TORRICELLI remarks, in his article on the Council (see *Old and New* for January), "Liberal priests and monks are not selected by Popes for such offices, and if occasionally one is nominated as bishop or archbishop, by the government of a country, he can never obtain a confirmation of his appointment from Rome." Of course now and then, in spite of care in the selection, a bishop may change his opinion, or his sympathies, after consecration. Such instances are rare, but when one of the kind occurs it is not difficult to place him in a position in which he can do no mischief. What has become of Bishop O'CONNOR, formerly incumbent of the See of Pittsburgh? He was an eloquent advocate of Irish independence. Perhaps he was indiscreet. At any rate he has ceased to be a bishop.

We may confidently believe that our American bishops will not make even an objection to whatever His Holiness desires the Council to do. To them he is the Vicar of CHRIST, and to submit to his will is at once their duty and their pleasure. Obedience is honor, not servitude.

REFERRING to the Associate Judgeship, to which Mr. HOAR has been nominated, a Washington dispatch expresses the belief that a Southern man will most probably be the recipient of the next nomination, and a number of names have been mentioned in connection with the place, including those of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Judge Erskine and Humphries. The most prominent is probably that of Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas, who is strongly backed by eminent politicians from the North and South. It is understood that the President has indicated a willingness to select a Southern man, in case he could find one qualified for the position. Several names have been suggested, among them Durant, of New Orleans, and Judge Marvin, of Florida. The same dispatch says no one has yet been spoken of as a successor to Mr. Stanton, though it is pretty generally understood that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will be the man. It is said that Judge Ira Harris, of New York, has some expectations in this connection, but the presence of one New Yorker, Judge Nelson, on the Supreme Bench, will render his chances very slim.

THE latest English idea about the settlement of the Alabama claims is to refer them to the lawyers. At a meeting of the Juridical Society, in London, early in the month, a paper was read on the Alabama question, in which it was proposed to submit all the points at issue between the two countries to the three most learned statesmen and lawyers of the various countries of Europe. The London *Times* expresses the opinion that this would do no good unless the co-operation of some American lawyers could be obtained to assist in settling the case before submitting it for opinion. Fill men as Mr. EVARTS and Mr. CURTIS were asked to revise the statement of facts that might be followed by beneficial results; but, says the leading journal:

"Without such co-operation the end is doubtful. We must remember the temper and habits of thought of the American people. The American Banker at the Juridical Society on Wednesday naively recommended, as the best and most practical way of settling differences, that England should make some sort of apology for her conduct—the exaggeration of our own vice of perfect self-contentment. Indeed, it is not in the character of the nation. Add to this that no people is so mixed-blooded and mixed by its self-constituted teachers."

A TEMPERANCE PARTY for separate political action has been organized in New York. It is called "the Anti-Dram Shop Party," and Gerrit Smith seems to be at the head of it. A State Convention was held in Syracuse last week, at which it was resolved that the party aforesaid "is organized to bring into its ranks strict temperance men only, but also all persons, whether abstaining or not from intoxicating drinks, who are friends of peace and order, and who would, therefore, give a part in shielding persons and property from the perils of the dramshop, be the dramshop a fashionable or fashionable resort, a gilded or a dirty drink-den." This is a step in advance for the temperance party, and a very sensible one, too, to invite the co-operation of persons who are not strict temperance men themselves.

The Philadelphia *Post*, which seems to be in the interest of the Eastern distillers, has a plaintive wail in a recent issue over the fact that the Western distillers are selling their product in Philadelphia at less than it costs the Eastern distillers to manufacture. It charges that while the Eastern distillers are compelled, under the reports and taxes of eight hours mash, the Western distillers are required to report every seventy-two hour mash, so that the latter has the advantage of one-third more time, and of course make one-third more whisky, yet they only report the same amount as the Eastern distillers. It also charges that the Government officials have been working to the detriment of the Eastern business men, in the interest of the West. The charges are all general.

THE New York *Times* of Saturday last, asks very pertinently if none of our illustrated papers can publish an American picture? We owe most of the engravings in our weekly journals to another country. One of the pictorials last week had seven full-page engravings, six of which were taken without acknowledgment—from the *Illustrated London News*. Another gives five pictures, all appropriated from similar sources. The portrait of Lord Lytton in the *Illustrated News* a month ago, and has been seen extensively in this country. Both the competing illustrated papers have given the portrait of Lord Lyons as a sample of their enterprise? Can they find no man of our own country worthy to have his portrait published, and no American artist fit to do the work?

THE leading organ of the Ohio Democracy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, remarks that its party in that State and in Indiana does not concur in the disavowal of the repudiation doctrine lately witnessed in Congress. Referring to the declaration of Mr. KERR, the Democratic Representative of the New Albany (Ind.) District, the *Enquirer* says,

"We have a large subscription of the *Weekly Enquirer* in Mr. KERR'S district. All our letters from there are to this purport. Many are for the repudiation of the debt in any form or circumstance. *Not one encourages us with all our correspondence from that district, as to all the doctrine he has given for the ordinary and open disposition of the debt*, if it is not paid in legal tenders under the 'ever-green' principle. No Democrat is in favor of it that no people is so mixed-blooded and mixed by its self-constituted teachers."

A Pennsylvania paper says that during Christmas week twelve vessels left that port with 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum. The exports from Philadelphia from the first of January, 1869, to the 26th of December amounted to 31,812,519 gallons against 37,998,717 in 1868.

M. ROCHEFORT in a speech in the Corps Legislatif on the 9th, attacking the Government, declared: "Ridiculous as I may be I never went promenading on the sea shore with a live eagle on my shoulders and a piece of bacon in my hand," a palpable allusion to the Emperor's Bordeaux expedition.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL.

Public Opinion—What the People Say.

ALLEGHENY CITY, December 24, 1869.

MR. BRIGHAM, SIR: I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper ever since its commencement. You certainly have been untiring in your efforts to produce a paper not only acceptable to the public, but really, in my opinion, you have done a work in this regard for which the great public owe you a lasting debt. But, sir, in your efforts to purge the Republican party of all elements contained therein destructive of its life and energies, there is a labor and a braving of the enmity and fiendishness, that always manifests itself at being exposed, in those who, under cover of a ring, or other arrangements, are satiating their unscrupulous appetites for wealth. I say herein lies the very great obligation both of the Republican party and the whole people, who are being governed by this party in power. As one of this Republican party, and one of this great nation, permit me to return you my grateful thanks.

While reading over the testimony on your preliminary hearing, it occurred to me that Mr. COLVILLE would be a valuable witness for you. He was in the Legislature at the time Mr. QUAY was, and no doubt he would remember several things which may have escaped the recollection of Mr. QUAY, or, from the public some times men's memory fails them, their distinctness of recollection is lost, and fog seems to settle around certain transactions by which they are either cleared or made more out of sight of. In such case a reminder is of great importance. I would suggest this name as one, and think I can give you others before the time comes to take them. Don't be discouraged, your case is that of the entire community, and every person that I hear talk is of one mind; all say "Expose the inside workings of our office-hunting cliques." YOUR FRIEND.

WHAT MR. STEWART MEANS.

REFERRING to the Associate Judgeship, to which Mr. Hoar has been nominated, a Washington dispatch expresses the belief that a Southern man will most probably be the recipient of the next nomination, and a number of names have been mentioned in connection with the place, including those of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Judge Erskine and Humphries. The most prominent is probably that of Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas, who is strongly backed by eminent politicians from the North and South. It is understood that the President has indicated a willingness to select a Southern man, in case he could find one qualified for the position. Several names have been suggested, among them Durant, of New Orleans, and Judge Marvin, of Florida. The same dispatch says no one has yet been spoken of as a successor to Mr. Stanton, though it is pretty generally understood that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will be the man. It is said that Judge Ira Harris, of New York, has some expectations in this connection, but the presence of one New Yorker, Judge Nelson, on the Supreme Bench, will render his chances very slim.

The New York Union League Club and Edwin M. Stanton.

At the meeting of the New York Union League Club on Saturday evening, a series of appropriate resolutions were offered by Wm. Cullen Bryant, in recognition of the public services of Mr. Stanton, and unanimously adopted. Mr. A. T. Stewart, a man who always has an eye to substantial business results, then took the floor, and moved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimonial of the deceased man's birthing in the past, which he made in money in his great office; but, thanks to Hugh Colton, and from his fellow citizens which, we think, he might very justly be accepted, and his wife and family to co-operate in a movement to make comfortable in their circumstances the wife and children of the deceased.

This, we think, is what Mr. Stewart was aiming at in his resolution. The proposition is that of a patriot and a public benefactor, and is worthy of more than this is due in recognition of the public services of Stanton. We hold it to be a duty as imperious to his family, can best express the respect of the Republican party of the country, the faithful public officer, and that such pension should be voted, with the necessary appropriation. We consider it a disgrace only to the Government and to Congress if such a pension is not granted at the end of the war, felt it a duty, as it was under the circumstances, to accept the office of Secretary of War from his fellow citizens. It is a disgrace to the Government that the widow of ex-President LINCOLN has been compelled to make her home in Germany for the sake of economy, and that she and her son of thousands a year would have enabled her to live comfortably in her own country. Congress should avoid a similar disgrace in the case of Stanton, nor should Senator SUMNER allow the Republican party, as Mr. Lincoln, *Fidelity in office is not rewarded, and that is a great reason why public respect are so numerous in this country.*

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Project in the Republic of Colombia.

The canal through the Isthmus of Darien promises to be one of the leading measures of the administration, so far as its countenance and assistance at home and abroad will aid in the great work, as the reception of General Hurlbut, as United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia, on the 13th of November, he referred to this subject in the following terms in his address to the President:

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Darien is to be pierced, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe draws to this shortest distance, and that hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the Isthmus lying on the limits of this country.

I will do no more than the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my Government, the offers which have been tendered explorations of the President of the United States, an affair of such vital transcendency for the great prosperity of both. This is a work of much importance for the commerce of the world.

The President of the Republic, in response, after the usual diplomatic expressions, declared:

You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of the opening of the Isthmus of Darien, offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general intercourse. My faculties are nothing, but I am well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within his power to forward that great undertaking, and I am happy to say that I understands the grand influence that that work will exercise in the future, not only in this land, and especially of America, will examine with the attention the ideas that on this subject the President of the United States entertains, and that your Excellency will communicate to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfillment of that high purpose.

The correspondent of the New York *World* at Panama, says it is well understood that the President of Colombia is decidedly in favor of the canal, the most intelligent and influential men in the country entertain the same idea, the thing the country requires to make it prosperous, and it therefore only remains for the United Statist to exert himself in Bogota, and before March we may expect to see the treaty agreed to.

EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE.

A Young Gentile Intrigues with a Mormon's Daughter and is Set Upon by the "Destroying Angels."

[From the Corinne Reporter.]

Last Friday night, while a young man and his chum were walking leisurely along one of the principal streets of Salt Lake, the daily attempt was made by a lot of Mormon ruffians to kidnap him; but for what purpose, we are left to guess as best we can. We think are acquainted with the damnable deeds of the Mormon's hirelings, in the past, can guess our way out very well, and without guessing the second time, either; but there are people that don't understand the games and ways of Brigham's ring in Salt Lake City for some two or three years, and get rattled, as the slang goes, when some of Brigham's or old Daniel H. Wells's girls in fact, as many of the Mormon girls are, manifested a "woman's will" to do as she pleased, and change her name to Mrs. Phelps, by request. Of course, the reader will have understood, at the "Tithing Office," a council of war was called, and the "Destroying Angels" put on the track of young Phelps to follow him till their hellish purpose was accomplished—killed or cripple him for life. The young man, as they had an easy task, as he is only a boy, but, as our correspondent says, he proved himself to be equal to almost any emergency by extricating himself from five of the assassins, shooting one and putting the balance to flight, without receiving much injury himself.

The Mormon papers positively deny his killing one of the ruffians, and say that the man found dead the next morning suicided while laboring under a disordered mind.

This is all bosh; Mr. Phelps testifies that he placed his pistol within three feet of one man's head and fired, and that "his brains" were in the gutter. If that's what the Mormons call suicide, then, there is no doubt but one of their "Destroying Angels" suicided then and there. The only thing to regret is that the other four who attacked Mr. Phelps did not meet a similar life.

The Question of Union Between the German and the Dutch Reformed Churches.

The (German) Reformed General Synod has been holding a protracted session in Philadelphia, under the presidency of Prof. E. V. Gerhart. The question of union with the Dutch Reformed Church came up for discussion, and was referred to a committee. The recent dropping of the distinctive titles, "German" and "United," leave denominations with the same name, government and principles; except that the late Dutch church has affiliations in the Republic of Colombia, on the 13th of November, be referred to this subject in the following terms in his address to the President:

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Darien is to be pierced, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe draws to this shortest distance, and that hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the Isthmus lying on the limits of this country.

I will do no more than the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my Government, the offers which have been tendered explorations of the President of the United States, an affair of such vital transcendency for the great prosperity of both. This is a work of much importance for the commerce of the world.

The President of the Republic, in response, after the usual diplomatic expressions, declared:

You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of the opening of the Isthmus of Darien, offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general intercourse. My faculties are nothing, but I am well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within his power to forward that great undertaking, and I am happy to say that I understands the grand influence that that work will exercise in the future, not only in this land, and especially of America, will examine with the attention the ideas that on this subject the President of the United States entertains, and that your Excellency will communicate to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfillment of that high purpose.

The correspondent of the New York *World* at Panama, says it is well understood that the President of Colombia is decidedly in favor of the canal, the most intelligent and influential men in the country entertain the same idea, the thing the country requires to make it prosperous, and it therefore only remains for the United Statist to exert himself in Bogota, and before March we may expect to see the treaty agreed to.

A LETTER FROM MR. STANTON.

Expectations Concerning Himself—A Reference to the Past.

Gen. Moorhead, in his remarks at the citizens' meeting on Monday, read the following letter from Mr. Stanton, but by an omission it was not included in the report:

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your favor was received this morning. This will enable me to enjoy that rest from labor and professional toil which the restoration of my health requires, and that will, I hope, contribute to its full establishment. The recent improvement is very encouraging; and, my strength restored, I shall need help from no one beyond the invigorating cordial of friendship and good wishes of good people like yourself, of which, thank Providence, I seem to have no lack. In respect to the subscription you mention, and the generosity of the people of Pittsburgh, I have no doubt of their liberal kindness, and that many would rejoice at the opportunity to evince it; but I know of no extremity that could recall me to it while I am capable of earning my daily bread by daily labor, and short of starvation of my family. In such extremity I hope never to reach. Although my health and the vigor of my life, at the period of its greatest ease and professional prosperity and social comfort, have been lost in the public service, the consciousness of high duty fulfilled takes away much of the regret such loss might have occasioned—especially as my official station was not sought after, but was forced upon me by unexpected call in the day of danger. In all the dark years of discouragement, disaster, persecution and calumny my heart was strengthened and my courage sustained by the reflection that such troubles could only be for a brief period compared with the great hereafter. I am, therefore, cheerfully resigned to my own lot for the short term of service that remains, not envying the apparent prosperity of those who have prospered by the fortunes of war, and I trust that strength will be given for my "soul to march on," however rugged and weary the march. * * * * * * *

That the blessings of Providence may be bountifully bestowed upon you and yours, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

Personal Anecdotes—Incidents in His Stirring Career, Etc.

STANTON'S RELATIONS TO LINCOLN.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

On the night of March 3, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing, and while the President and all with him were enjoying the expectation of to-morrow's inauguration, a dispatch came in from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee for an interview to negotiate about peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let the Generals-in-Chief negotiate them; even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, after holding his tongue as long as he could, broke out sternly:

"Mr. President, to-morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the President of an insolvent and ruined people, that day need not be inaugurated. Your work is already done. If any other business appears to you for any government to be recognized, or any terms made that will be valid, you are the supreme head of the nation. If general Grant is to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged in the coalition, if you are not resident, and you had better not leave Washington."

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing. "Let me have a pen."

Mr. Lincoln sat down at the table, and wrote as follows:

"The President directs me to say to you that he wishes no conference to be had with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of the army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decede, discuss, or confer on any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or military commander, and in the meantime you are to press on to the utmost extent any military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written, and then said:

"Now, Stanton, sign and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business."

Mr. Lincoln understood him thoroughly, and reposed the most unstinted confidence in his integrity, ability and statesmanship. The following anecdote gives a striking illustration of the relations which existed between the Chief Magistrate and his Minister of War:

On one occasion, during the time of peril in the struggle, a certain dispatch of instructions was shown the President. The latter thought he would be over a few months, and then said to the officer who had prepared and brought it in to him: "Did you consult Mr. Stanton, the War, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now, Mr. President, but he has made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as the words left his lips, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton in his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray replied, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

STANTON'S GREAT CAUSE.

In 1864 a lawyer called at the War Department to transact some official business with the late Mr. Stanton. After the business was ended, they began to talk about their common profession, in which the Secretary had won so many victories. "Ah," said Stanton, "now I long to return to the bar! But I am here tyrannical power, you have been a good friend, and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you or me when you will no longer be with me here. Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye to be witnessed the scene."

STANTON AND GENERAL THOMAS.

[From the New York *Sun*.]

After the facts had become fully known at Washington respecting the disaster of Chickamauga and the success of Thomas in arresting the progress of that calamity, Mr. Stanton was sent by the hand of one of his Assistants a special message to General Thomas, expressing the gratitude of the War Department for his unquestionable service, he had rendered on that occasion, as well as in other battles hardly less noteworthy. "Assure General Thomas also," said the Secretary in his dispatch, "that it is not my fault that he has not long since held an independent commandy, worthy of his abilities and his achievements; and say to him that I hope the day is not distant when the merits will receive from the Government the recognition that is their just due." Some other words were added, of which we remember that they were instinct with that earnestness which often made Mr. Stanton eloquent even in the dictation of a telegram.

Gen. Thomas listened with manly feeling to the reading of the dispatch, and then wrote out to it, "Frank the Secretary in my behalf," and so on. The dispatch was sent to the signal communication, and say to him that I shall continue to do to the best of my ability every thing that may be assigned me, as an independent command, tell him that I should not have left my post to have come to see him for one that I could take from the foundation; and organized the Army of the Cumberland. I should not wish to accept the command of an army which another General had formed and organized, but if he was removed to make room for Gen Buell, was to be filled, and it is my sentiment still. I hope there will never be a possibility for any one today that I have sought to supplant a superior officer. Please say this to the Secretary, and tell him he will understand it as well as he understands how deeply I feel his kindness."

A few days afterward Mr. Stanton showed that he understood it perfectly by sending Gen. Thomas a peremptory order to assume command of the Army of the Cumberland, without first inquiring, as was usual in such cases, whether or not it would be agreeable to him to undertake the duties of that position. A year later, when Hood was moving northward through Tennessee, and had his army in order of battle before Nashville, it was proposed to relieve Thomas on the ground that he was too slow. Mr. Stanton could not forbid the execution of this proposal, but he did not conceal his opinion that it would be a great and dangerous mistake. It was not executed. Thomas remained in command, and the battle of Nashville, which he planned and conducted in spite of the interference, was the most effective of the war.

STANTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist church of Washington City, related the following touching personal incident in the course of his sermon on Sunday last. About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office with a strong force, prisoner Jefferson Davis, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made up on a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the savior of our country, and I believe God has heard my prayer, and granted." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, for which he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time, he closed with: "I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the strict acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received unconsoling intelligence from the field, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God for relief, and then go and talk to Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said: "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now, Mr. Fulton, at present, be made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as the words left his lips, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton in his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray replied, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

STANTON'S GREAT CAUSE.

In 1864 a lawyer called at the War Department to transact some official business with the late Mr. Stanton. After the business was ended, they began to talk about their common profession, in which the Secretary had won so many victories. "Ah," said Stanton, "now I long to return to the bar! But I am here tyrannical power, you have been a good friend, and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you or me when you will no longer be with me here. Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye to be witnessed the scene."

STANTON AND GENERAL THOMAS.

[From the New York *Sun*.]

After the facts had become fully known at Washington respecting the disaster of Chickamauga and the success of Thomas in arresting the progress of that calamity, Mr. Stanton was sent by the hand of one of his Assistants a special message to General Thomas, expressing the gratitude of the War Department for his unquestionable service, he had rendered on that occasion, as well as in other battles hardly less noteworthy. "Assure General Thomas also," said the Secretary in his dispatch, "that it is not my fault that he has not long since held an independent commandy, worthy of his abilities and his achievements; and say to him that I hope the day is not distant when the merits will receive from the Government the recognition that is their just due." Some other words were added, of which we remember that they were instinct with that earnestness which often made Mr. Stanton eloquent even in the dictation of a telegram.

Gen. Thomas listened with manly feeling to the reading of the dispatch, and then wrote out to it, "Frank the Secretary in my behalf," and so on. The dispatch was sent to the signal communication, and say to him that I shall continue to do to the best of my ability every thing that may be assigned me, as an independent command, tell him that I should not have left my post to have come to see him for one that I could take from the foundation; and organized the Army of the Cumberland. I should not wish to accept the command of an army which another General had formed and organized, but if he was removed to make room for Gen Buell, was to be filled, and it is my sentiment still. I hope there will never be a possibility for any one today that I have sought to supplant a superior officer. Please say this to the Secretary, and tell him he will understand it as well as he understands how deeply I feel his kindness."

A few days afterward Mr. Stanton showed that he understood it perfectly by sending Gen. Thomas a peremptory order to assume command of the Army of the Cumberland, without first inquiring, as was usual in such cases, whether or not it would be agreeable to him to undertake the duties of that position. A year later, when Hood was moving northward through Tennessee, and had his army in order of battle before Nashville, it was proposed to relieve Thomas on the ground that he was too slow. Mr. Stanton could not forbid the execution of this proposal, but he did not conceal his opinion that it would be a great and dangerous mistake. It was not executed. Thomas remained in command, and the battle of Nashville, which he planned and conducted in spite of the interference, was the most effective of the war.

STANTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist church of Washington City, related the following touching personal incident in the course of his sermon on Sunday last. About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office with a strong force, prisoner Jefferson Davis, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made up on a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the savior of our country, and I believe God has heard my prayer, and granted." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, for which he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time, he closed with: "I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the strict acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received unconsoling intelligence from the field, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God for relief, and then go and talk to Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said: "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now, Mr. Fulton, at present, be made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as the words left his lips, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton in his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray replied, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

STANTON'S GREAT CAUSE.

In 1864 a lawyer called at the War Department to transact some official business with the late Mr. Stanton. After the business was ended, they began to talk about their common profession, in which the Secretary had won so many victories. "Ah," said Stanton, "now I long to return to the bar! But I am here tyrannical power, you have been a good friend, and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you or me when you will no longer be with me here. Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye to be witnessed the scene."

STANTON AND GENERAL THOMAS.

[From the New York *Sun*.]

After the facts had become fully known at Washington respecting the disaster of Chickamauga and the success of Thomas in arresting the progress of that calamity, Mr. Stanton was sent by the hand of one of his Assistants a special message to General Thomas, expressing the gratitude of the War Department for his unquestionable service, he had rendered on that occasion, as well as in other battles hardly less noteworthy. "Assure General Thomas also," said the Secretary in his dispatch, "that it is not my fault that he has not long since held an independent commandy, worthy of his abilities and his achievements; and say to him that I hope the day is not distant when the merits will receive from the Government the recognition that is their just due." Some other words were added, of which we remember that they were instinct with that earnestness which often made Mr. Stanton eloquent even in the dictation of a telegram.

Gen. Thomas listened with manly feeling to the reading of the dispatch, and then wrote out to it, "Frank the Secretary in my behalf," and so on. The dispatch was sent to the signal communication, and say to him that I shall continue to do to the best of my ability every thing that may be assigned me, as an independent command, tell him that I should not have left my post to have come to see him for one that I could take from the foundation; and organized the Army of the Cumberland. I should not wish to accept the command of an army which another General had formed and organized, but if he was removed to make room for Gen Buell, was to be filled, and it is my sentiment still. I hope there will never be a possibility for any one today that I have sought to supplant a superior officer. Please say this to the Secretary, and tell him he will understand it as well as he understands how deeply I feel his kindness."

A few days afterward Mr. Stanton showed that he understood it perfectly by sending Gen. Thomas a peremptory order to assume command of the Army of the Cumberland, without first inquiring, as was usual in such cases, whether or not it would be agreeable to him to undertake the duties of that position. A year later, when Hood was moving northward through Tennessee, and had his army in order of battle before Nashville, it was proposed to relieve Thomas on the ground that he was too slow. Mr. Stanton could not forbid the execution of this proposal, but he did not conceal his opinion that it would be a great and dangerous mistake. It was not executed. Thomas remained in command, and the battle of Nashville, which he planned and conducted in spite of the interference, was the most effective of the war.

STANTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist church of Washington City, related the following touching personal incident in the course of his sermon on Sunday last. About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office with a strong force, prisoner Jefferson Davis, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made up on a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the savior of our country, and I believe God has heard my prayer, and granted." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, for which he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time, he closed with: "I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the strict acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received unconsoling intelligence from the field, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God for relief, and then go and talk to Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said: "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now, Mr. Fulton, at present, be made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as the words left his lips, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton in his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray replied, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

STANTON'S GREAT CAUSE.

In 1864 a lawyer called at the War Department to transact some official business with the late Mr. Stanton. After the business was ended, they began to talk about their common profession, in which the Secretary had won so many victories. "Ah," said Stanton, "now I long to return to the bar! But I am here tyrannical power, you have been a good friend, and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you or me when you will no longer be with me here. Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, 1869.

The temper of the local discount market is much the same as we noticed in our last report. It is thought that the outside market is better supplied, and some little inquiry was heard to-day for good paper, but rates are unchanged.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Friday, December 24, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
December 20	$904,406 68	$125,569 43
December 21	957,867 41	184,200 57
December 22	891,345 13	111,610 49
December 23	525,319 27	110,983 85
December 24	445,978 29	93,876 67
Total	$3,724,963 80	$626,415 97

—In New York the week opens with the quiet which usually follows Christmas, many operators being out of the city. The money market exhibits a decided ease, notwithstanding the unfavorable features in the bank statement. At bank the rate on call loans is generally 7 per cent., and on the street 6@7 per cent.

The calling in of money for January dividends usually causes a stringent market at the end of the year, and for this reason a somewhat closer condition of the market is expected later in the week.

Discounts are rather easier, there being a falling off in the supply of paper, but rates are not quotably changed, prime double names being at 8@12 per cent., and prime single 12@20 per cent.

The Treasury, according to outstanding proposals, will this week sell $5,000,000 of gold and buy $5,000,000 of bonds—the gold being sold $1,000,000 each day on the 28th, 29th and 31st, and bonds bought, $2,000,000 on the 29th, and $1,000,000 on the 30th.

The bond market continues firm. The dealers are still free buyers, in anticipation of the usual January demand, for the next coupons of January interest, which, connected with the purchase of $5,000,000 bonds by the Treasury, naturally produces a very firm tone; the weakness in gold, however, holds this tendency somewhat in check.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118½	118½	118⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	129¾	129¾	129¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 28.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	129¾	130⅛	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118⅝	118¾	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113¾	113¾	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112	112	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112	112	
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108¾	

—The variations in the gold premium are very slight, varying but little between 129¾ and 130⅛. It is thought that the Secretary of the Treasury will not follow the precedent of last week in reducing the amount of the sales advertised. The difficulty experienced last week in attempting to force up the premium, appears to have discouraged "bull" speculation; but, on the other hand, the sales for a fall do not appear to be large, the carrying rate having been 6@7 per cent.

—The stock market has been dull and heavy, prices being ½@⅔ per cent. lower. The decrease in the earnings of some of the railroads has encouraged selling, and at present the larger holders do not seem disposed to resist the effects of the movement. The *Herald* says:

The stock market has been especially quiet, and the fluctuations were made on light transactions, the principal operators apparently being content with small profits, for which reason they realized on small advances. The most salient feature was the disposition which stocks manifested to continue from gold, with which they had closely sympathized since both stocks and gold had their great trouble last September. The Government bond market has been alternately strong and weak. Operators for rise were disappointed by the continuance of the foreign market, which, it was expected, would be strongly active after the presentation of the Cabinet reports, and especially upon the flattering exhibit of the national resources, as contained in the various documents submitted to Congress. The decline in gold was also counted upon for the same purpose, but foreign bankers have contented themselves with brief and light transactions in bonds and left the Government market. There has been a steady reinvestment of the coupons due January 1, and which have been payable at the Sub-Treasury since Friday last.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the week:

December 28, 1869.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	186⅝	186⅝	186⅛	186⅛	186⅛	186⅛
Erie	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Harlem						
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	88	85⅞	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81	81		81	81	81
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Do preferred	82	82	82¼	82	82	82
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul			75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
St. Paul, preferred			85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Toledo and Wabash	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾	86¾	86	86	86
Chicago and Alton		141			141¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	32¼	¼	32¼	¼	¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	47	¾	47	¾	¾
Adams Express	61¼	61¼	¼	61¼	¼	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	18¾	20	1¼	20	1¼	1¼
American M. U. Express	38	38		38		
United States Express						
Merchants Union Express						
Gold	129¾	130¼	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	186¼		½
Erie	23	23⅛	⅛	
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	99¾	99¾		
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	88	85¾		2¼
Illinois Central				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81	81		
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾		
Do preferred	82	82¼	¼	
Rock Island	104¾	104⅝		⅛
St. Paul	75¾	75¾		
St. Paul, preferred	85¾	85¾		
Toledo and Wabash	56¾	56¾		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.				
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾		
Chicago and Alton	141			
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	32¼	½	
Pacific Mail	47¾	47		¾
Adams Express	61¼	61¼		
Wells, Fargo & Co	18¾	20	1¼	
American M. U. Express	38	38		
United States Express				
Merchants Union Express				
Gold	129¾	130¼	½	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, 1869. }

Trade to-day was moderately active for the season. Bad roads in the country interfere considerably with business. Since our last we have little change to note in prices, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We quote pearls at 8½@8¾c, and soda ash at 2¾@4½c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—We quote at 70@75c ₱ gallon as to quality in ½s weight.

APPLES.—We quote common at $2 60@2 50 and choice at $2 75@3 25 ₱ barrel. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for good to choice butter. We quote extra choice roll at 38@39c; good sweet roll 36@37c, and common to fair roll 28@32c ₱ lb. Packed dull and nominal.

BEANS.—Receipts good. We quote choice small white and Navy at $3, and good to prime $2 90@3 75 ₱ bush. There is but a light demand.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote shoulders at 16½c; rib sides at 18½c; sugar cured hams at 22c. Lard in tierces in bulk 15c; in kegs 16c ₱ lb. Mess pork $32 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve at 16½c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 18@18½c, and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb; Limburger 19@20c, and Sutter 20@22c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 16@16c ₱ lb.

CIDER.—The receipts have been large and prices are nominal as to quality and size of barrels, varying from $5 00@7 50 ₱ bbl.

EGGS.—The receipts are fair, and prices for all warranted fresh 36c ₱ dozen. Pickled at 34@35c ₱ dozen.

HAY.—Receipts moderate on account of bad roads. We quote from country wagons at $16 00@20 00 per ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@20 00 per ton.

LARD OIL.—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at 91 50@1 55 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS.—The market is poorly supplied and firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl for choice.

POTATOES.—We quote peachblows from store at 75@80c ₱ bushel, and sweet potatoes at $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT.—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 85, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES.—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY.—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 200 lbs best kiln dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens by the coop at $5@6 ₱ pair; dressed chickens 10c@12c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 12@15c ₱ lb; dressed ducks 75c ₱ pair; geese 70c each; quails ₱ dozen $2 75, and wild ducks $1 50 ₱ dozen.

FLOUR.—There is very little doing in flour. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $6 50@6 62½ choice to extra white wheat flour $6 75@6 87½ ₱ bbl; inferior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 00@5 75 ₱ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt as to quality. Cornmeal $1 00@1 10 for fair to extra.

GRAIN.—The grain market continues dull. Red winter wheat is only in moderate receipt and selling at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel as to quality. We quote new corn at 80@85c, on the track, and prime old yellow ear or shelled in elevator, at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is nominally 85@90c; $1 00 ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 56@58c ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at 81@86c; 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at $1 01; common rectified at $1 03, and proof rectified $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was steady for spot, but weak for future deliveries. Spot crude sold in the morning at 16c, advanced to 16⅛c and closed more quiet at 16@16¼c. There was a further decline in the afternoon, and sales in tank, 42 gravity, at 16⅛c, but it was not credited, and up to the close we could not learn on reliable authority that it had been made. In refined December delivery sold at 25½c, and future weak and neglected. There is much speculation in regard to what will be the price of spot oil before the close of the year, only three days. Some look for a decline, while others advance considerably—whilst others are of the opinion that there will not be much change from quotations of yesterday. As will be seen from the report of sales, spot sold yesterday at 16¼c, and S. O. January and February at 12½c. Only four days difference in delivery, and what a difference in price! For the balance of the year the market hangs on a pivot between the bulls and bears, and a great deal depends on how much more money can be raised to carry on the speculative operations that have been going on for some time past. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls December at
1,000 bbls December at 16c
1,000 bbls December at 16c
2,000 bbls December at 16c
2,200 bbls on spot at
2,000 bbls s. o. Jan. and Feb. at 12½c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls December at 29½c
2,500 bbls December at 29½c
500 bbls October, 1870, at 32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—Petroleum lower and scarcely any demand; sales 2,000 barrels in bulk for January delivery at 26½c; standard white December delivery at 29½c, and 5,000 barrels do at 29½c. For Philadelphia delivery there is very dull market, and weak; refining nothing; sales 3,000 barrels refined standard white for December delivery at 29½c, closing with 29½c bid.

NEW YORK, December 28, 11:50 A. M.—Unchanged in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Market steady. P. L. To to 16½c; W. W. 29½@29¾c; 15½c.

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market about $1 25 on lower creek, $1 50@1 60 here; can't hear of any sales to-day.

NEW YORK, December 28, 2:15 P. M.—Dull and prices lower; crude 15@15½c; refined 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but prices steady; holders are unwilling to make any concessions. There are sales. December, 29½c bid; January and March 29½@29¾c; crude 15½c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 5 P. M.—Market quiet and nominal; 29½c bidding freely for prime lines, but not acceptable prices; December, 29½c bid, none offering; January and February 30@30½c bid, January and March, 30½@31c; January and June, 31c asked; February to July 31c, 31½c for long options. Barley continues dull at 81@86c; 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at $1 01; common rectified at $1 03, and proof rectified $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was steady for spot, but weak for future deliveries. Spot crude sold in the morning at 16c, advanced to 16⅛c and closed more quiet at 16@16¼c. There was a further decline in the afternoon, and sales in tank, 42 gravity, at 16⅛c, but it was not credited, and up to the close we could not learn on reliable authority that it had been made. In refined December delivery sold at 25½c, and future weak and neglected. There is much speculation in regard to what will be the price of spot oil before the close of the year, only three days. Some look for a decline, while others advance considerably—whilst others are of the opinion that there will not be much change from quotations of yesterday. As will be seen from the report of sales, spot oil sold yesterday at 16¼c, and S. O. January and February at 12½c. Only four days difference in delivery, and what a difference in price! For the balance of the year the market hangs on a pivot between the bulls and bears, and a great deal depends on how much more money can be raised to carry on the speculative operations that have been going on for some time past. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls December at
1,000 bbls December at 16c
1,000 bbls December at 16c
2,000 bbls December at 16c
2,200 bbls on spot at
2,000 bbls s. o. Jan. and Feb. at 12½c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls December at 29½c
2,500 bbls December at 29½c
500 bbls October, 1870, at 32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—Petroleum lower and scarcely any demand; sales 2,000 barrels in bulk for January delivery at 26½c; standard white December delivery at 29½c, and 5,000 barrels do at 29½c. For Philadelphia delivery there is very dull market, and weak; refining nothing; sales 3,000 barrels refined standard white for December delivery at 29½c, closing with 29½c bid.

NEW YORK, December 28, 11:50 A. M.—Unchanged in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Market steady. P. L. To to 16½c; W. W. 29½@29¾c; 15½c.

OIL CITY, December 28.—Market about $1 25 on lower creek, $1 50@1 60 here; can't hear of any sales to-day.

NEW YORK, December 28, 2:15 P. M.—Dull and prices lower; crude 15@15½c; refined 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but prices steady; holders are unwilling to make any concessions. There are sales. December, 29½c bid; January and March 29½@29¾c; crude 15½c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 5 P. M.—Market quiet and nominal; 29½c bidding freely for prime lines, but not acceptable prices; December, 29½c bid, none offering; January and February 30@30½c bid, January and March, 30½@31c; January and June, 31c asked; February to July 31c, 31½c for long options. Barley continues dull at 81@86c; 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at $1 01; common rectified at $1 03, and proof rectified $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

Pearl Steam Mills

FLOURS,

Possessing all the latest improvements in Machinery, with a Cooling Room and Bolting Cloths

UNEQUALED IN THE CITY,

A CAPACITY OF

1,000 Barrels Daily,

And a System in purchasing Wheat by our regular Traveling Agent, Mr. S. KENNEDY.

Which has many advantages and not followed by any other Mill in the two cities.

Warrants us in asserting that no other Mill in this section CAN DUPLICATE OUR SALES on the same grades of Flour.

PEARL 3 STAR GREEN BRAND,

Unequalled in the city as a PASTRY AND BISCUIT FLOUR, being made from the Cream of the BEST WHITE WHEAT to be found in this country.

PEARL DOUBLE EXTRA 2 STAR BLUE BRAND,

Acknowledged to give better satisfaction than any Family Flour in the market. Made from STRICTLY PRIME WHITE and SOUTHERN AMBER or HILL WHEAT.

PEARL 1 STAR RED BRAND,

Is made from SOUTHERN RED and AMBER WHEAT, and is the best Low-priced Flour to be had.

Our Flour can be obtained at all the Best Groceries in the two cities and suburbs.

All Sacks are Sealed and Labeled with Name of Firm and Date of Manufacture.

R. T. Kennedy & Bro.,

PEARL STEAM MILLS,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PITTSBURGH CITY MILL

FLOURS,

Guaranteed Pure Winter Wheat

AND

CHEAPER

Than Spring Wheat Flours of the West

While they are One to Two Dollars per Barrel intrinsically Better, more wholesome and nutritious to any family than Spring Wheat Flour.

Our Newly Invented Machinery

A PERFECT SUCCESS,

Removes all Impurities from the Wheat, excelling any Machinery now in use, increasing our capacity to 600 BBLS. PER DAY and reducing the cost of manufacturing nearly

One Hundred Per Cent.

Therefore the CHEAPEST FLOURS on the market.

Send for Prices, &c.

J. S. Liggett & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CORN AND RYE.

10 000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.
10 000 BUSHELS RYE.

Arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

453 LIBERTY STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120.

NEW YORK, December 28—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was quiet and easy in the morning at 6@7 per cent. on call, and active toward the close at 7 currency, to 7 @ coal gold. Time loans unchanged. The movements of activity are due to the calling in of loans by corporations to pay January dividends, and the ease of a call for the market. It is a remarkable feature of loans on call that the securities contain a general sprinkling of gold certificates. Prime discounts are quoted at 10 to 12 @ cent. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed $2,500,000 gold on account of January interest. The disbursements are en large for coupons, but the bonds for registered interest not be ng ready, and no payments on this account will be made until Friday. The Assistant Treasurer is also paying semi-annual interest in currency on bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad.

The statement that H. B. Claflin & Co., lost sixty thousand dollars by Joseph, the Chemical Bank defaulter, is without foundation. The firm is acting for the creditors, and $60,00 represents the entire amount involved.

It is stated that the irregularities in the Merchants' Exchange Bank are due to the fact that Oakley, the Cashier, has been gambling his private, a tobacco merchant, and recently suspended. It is reported the bank, at the utmost, cannot lose over $150,000, which would still leave a surplus of $75,000 to $100,000, after paying the dividend. The bank holds securities of various kinds, which, if they are of the value represented, will cover the loss.

The Committee of Tennessee bondholders meet to-morrow.

STERLING

Quiet and firmer at 108¾@109.

GOLD

Lower; opened at 120¾, and closed at 120. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. Clearances $14,000,000. The Treasury sold one million at 120 1-16@120 15-16c. The bids amounted $3,220,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady. Coupons '81, 118⅝@118¾; do '62, 113 @113⅝; do '64, 112@112⅛; do '65, 112@112⅛; do '65 new, 114⅝@114¾; do '67s, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. Pacifics, 108¾@109.

STATE BONDS.

Steady. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 82; new do 48; Virginias 60; new do 58; Georgia 85; Alabama 95; North Carolinas 42½; new do 28½; new South Carolinas 44. Louisiana 7's are 65 @ 66.

THE STOCKS MARKET

Begins the late features of dullness and steadiness. One feature is that while "bulls" are selling at spot ½ cent below the market, calls are 1@1½ cent above the market. Canton 48¾; Cumberland 24½; Western Union Telegraph 82½; Quicksilver 19; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 38¾; Adams Express 61¼; Wells, Fargo 20¾; American 38¾; United States 49; Pacific Mail 47; New York Central 186¾@186⅞; Erie 23¼; do preferred 40; Harlem 130; preferred 131; Hudson scrip 81¾; Reading 99¾; Michigan Central 88; Michigan Southern Central 113½; Pittsburgh 82; Northwestern 67¾; do preferred 82; Rock Island 104¾; St. Paul 75¾; do preferred 85½; Wabash 56¾; Fort Wayne 86¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 46; Chicago and Alton 141; do preferred 142½; Ohio and Mississippi 32; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78; Hartford and Erie ⅞.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Quarts Hill 76; Smith & Parmelee 4; 75.

Sub-Treasury balance $88,962,000, including currency $7,266,947.

Exports of specie last week $788,571; imports $15,504.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par to ¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; choice and fancy brands nominal; $8 75@9 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, cash and seller January, $1 00@1 00½; seller February, $1 01½; seller March, $1 03½@1 04; closing at $1 00½ bid for No. 2 cash; $1 00½ seller January; $1 01½ seller February. Green meals quiet and firm.

RYE—Steady at $1 05@1 06 for prime lots dividing on 56 lbs.

BARLEY—Inactive and nominal at 75@77c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Common to choice Onions.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork active and $1 higher; sales 5,000 bbls at $22 50@22 75 cash; $22 75@22 87½ seller January and March, closing at $22 87½ cash; $22 75@22 87½ seller January, and $22 87½@23 00 seller February and March, or higher at 16⅜@17c, closing active seller February. Green meats quiet and firm; boxed 15½@16c.

BULK MEATS—Firm and active; shoulders nominal at 15½@15⅝c; sales of 1,000 boxes at 16½@16⅝c for prime lots dividing on 60 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet and steady at $8 35@8 40 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet and firm at $3 75@4 35 for common cows; $5 50@6 50 for fair to medium; $6@6 50 for good shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1,300 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 6,000 barrels; sales 10,000 bbls on 5 grades, sales of 9,500 barrels at $1 60@4 90 for superfine State and western; $4 20@6 15 for extra State; $5 05@6 20 for extra western; $5 90@6 15 for choice do; $6 25@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 90@8 50 for good to choice do do; $8 75@9 50 for fancy do do; $9 75@11 00 for extra St. Louis; $6 90@8 50 for good to choice do do; closing quiet, including 4,000 barrels for export. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $4 50@5 75. Corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c better; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 60@1 64 for winter red and amber western; $1 65@1 66 for winter white western; $1 66@1 67 for amber State; $1 60@1 65 for white Canadian; $1 65 for white Michigan. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley malt dull. Corn 1@2c better; sales 70,000 bushels at $1 01@1 02 for southern yellow; 96c for white southern; old mixed western nominal at $1 00@1 01; new mixed western 60 lbs; oats dull and declining; sales 18,000 bush at 68@70c for Canada and western; 70@71c for State; sales 20 cheres Carolina at 83@87c. Coffee quiet, Rio nominal at 20½c for cargoes. Sugar quiet; sales 600 hhds New Orleans at 7¾@8c. Hops quiet at 30@40c for new crop. Molasses quiet; sales 100 bbls Cuba at 72c; 200 hhds New Orleans at 73@76c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c for Carolina; 7½@8c for Rangoon. Rosin steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $2 50@2 55 for strained. Spirits turpentine dull and heavy at 48@48c. Pork firmer at $22 75@22 87½ for new mess, and $22 50@22 62½ for prime; sales 4,200 bbls at $22 75@23 00 for new mess, and $22 50@22 75 for prime mess, and $20 50@20 75 for prime. Beef quiet; sales 50 bbls at $8@8 50 for new plain mess, and $10@11 for new extra mess. Prime beef dull and heavy at $18@19 for new. Beef hams steady at $28@29 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Cut meats dull; sales 200 pkgs at 10@10½c for pickled bellies; 9½c for pickled shoulders; 12½c for pickled hams. Lard dull and heavy; sales 500 tierces at 15½@15¾c for steam, and 15½@15¾c for kettle rendered. Tallow dull and heavy; steam, seller February and March, at 12¾@12¾c. Butter dull and heavy at 34@42c for Ohio; 42@45c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales 500 tierces at 15½@17c for steam, and 17@18c for kettle rendered. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 15½@15¾c; refined 29½c. Rosin to Liverpool firmer; shipments 25,000 bbls; wheat per steam at 6½d, and 1,500 bbls spirits turpentine at 2s 6d.

FREIGHTS—1 P. M.—Flour closed 5c better on low grades, with a fair export demand at $1 20@1 25 for No 2 spring, and $1 30@1 35 per barrel for No 1 spring western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 63@64c for western. Barley dull and heavy at 85@90c for mixed western. Pork very firm at $23 00 for mess on spot; sales 1,000 bbls mess, seller February, at $22 87½@23 00. Beef quiet; meats and bacon nominal. Lard steady with moderate demand; sales 500 tierces at 15½@15¾c for steam, and 15¾@16c for kettle rendered. Whisky steadier at 92½@93c. Eggs steady and in fair request.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Flour and grain unchanged, except a superior lot of wheat which was offered and sold at $1 14. Cotton unchanged, middling 29½@29¾c. Whisky dull and nominal at 92½c. Provision market: whole range $9 50@10 50, the latter rate being paid for a small lot of extra early cut up hog product. Provisions firmer and all articles held higher. Mess pork is demanded at $23 50, but held at $23 75@24. Bulk meats firmer, but held at 17½@18c. Bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 16c; clear rib do 16c, and clear 16½c; all fully cured; sugar cured hams 22@23c. Lard firmer and firmly held at 16c; clear rib sides 16½@16¾c and clear sides held at 16½; and 16c for shoulders, sides and hams. Butter unchanged; fresh roll 35c. Eggs in good demand at 36c. Lard oil $1 45@1 50. Petroleum 30@33c. Gold 130 buying. Exchange steady at par to ¼ discount buying, par selling. Money market close.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Provisions dull and drooping, but not quotably lower. Cotton nominal at 29½c. Whisky steady at 92½c. Flour—Low grades scarce and firm; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 50@5 00; double extra $5 25@5 50; family $6 00@6 75; choice family $6 80@7 75. Wheat—More doing. Spring—Inquiry fair; No 1 $1 25@1 26; No 2 $1 15@1 16; rejected $1 05@1 10; choice $1 26@1 28. Corn dull and drooping. Oats dull and lower; 69@69½c bid. Rye dull at $1 06@1 07. Barley—Fall dull and lower; 90@95c bid. Provisions—Pork firmer; jobbing sales $23 00@23 50. Bulk meats—Jobbing sales 15½c; clear rib sides 16½c. Bacon nominal; shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Hams—Jobbing sales 20@22c. Lard—Jobbing sales 16@16½c for prime to choice; tierces 16c for keg. Cattle—Firmer, but not quotably higher. Receipts 2,000. Hogs very firm under light receipts; small sales at $8@9 0c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—Flour market dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Barley market dull and heavy, with a downward tendency and demand good at $1 00@1 02. Wheat—Receipts 1,000 bushels; market steady and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels at 80c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 1,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels at 58c. Rye dull and inactive; held at 90c@$1 as the market is bare. Provisions—Pork dull and heavy; standard family light sales of refined reported at 26½c, and of mess at 25c. Bulk lower, the outside figure reported was $8 40 ₱ lb.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—Flour dull and demand light. Wheat firm for prime red at $1 35@1 42. Corn firm; receipts small; white 85@87c; yellow 90@92c. Oats 56@57c. Rye nominally $1@1 05. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork declined $1 per barrel; sales $21 50@22 00. Bacon—ribsides 18@18½c; clear sides 19c; shoulders 15½@16c; hams 23@25c. Lard 16½@16¾c. Whisky sells freely at $1@1 01.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Flour dull; superfine $5 25@5 50. Wheat firmer; Indiana and Pennsylvania red $1 28@1 30. Corn quiet; yellow $1 02; new mixed 90@92½c. Provisions declining; mess pork $22 00. Whisky steady at $1 02. Petroleum dull; crude 21c; refined 29½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Grain—sales in bags middling at 29½c. Flour and grain steady but unchanged. Provisions—Pork a shade lower; $23 00 bacon shoulders, 14½c; clear rib, 17½c; clear sides, 18½c; hams, 23@24c. Lard nominal; tierces, 16½c; kegs, 17½c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Tobacco—supply small; prices nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Beeves dull but prices firmer; sales of 1,800 head at Pennsylvania and western steers at 9½@10½c; fair to good 9@9½c; common 8@8½c per pound, gross. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 at 6@7½c per pound, gross. Hogs unchanged; sales 3,000 at $11 50@11 90 per cwt., net, for corn fed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Dry goods—The market remains ungoaded yet firm for most classes of cotton and wool on jobbing. The only change of importance to notice to-day is the advance in Utica bleached muslins of ½c per yard, prices having risen from 20 to 21c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 28.—Flour dull. Wheat closes strong. No. 1 Michigan $1 40; amber $1 38; white $1 36; No. 1 red $1 08; No. 2 red nominally $1 05. Corn unchanged and dull; No. 2 mixed 80c; grade 3 do 75c; lower; No. 1 84@86c. Dressed hogs a shade better, closing firmer at 10@10½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 28.—Wheat dull; unchanged. Wheat firmer at 82c for No 1, and 79½c for No. 2. Oats scarce and firm at 46c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Barley steady at $1 05 for good delivered. Dressed hogs dull at $10 50@11 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 28.—Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 07@1 08 for No 1 white. Barley firm at $1 00 @1 05 for No 1 white. Corn firm at 90c. Oats firm at $1 00. Barley $1 20. Flour $4 50@6 50 for super to fancy. Bulk meats—clear sides 16½c; clear rib do 15½c; shoulders 12c; new hams 21c. Lard 16½c. Rump pork $25 0c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

S P Shinner a co, 1 keg butter; J K Shupp & co, 28 sks corn, 2 bales hay; W D Cooper & Bro, 250 grain; Ware, J S Graff, 1 bbl apples; Campbell & C, 17 bales hay; McCullough, S & co, 5 sks oats, 4 bales hay; H Conway, 12 sks oats; R C Schmerts, 275 bxs glass; Voigt, M & co, 20 bbls apples; Bingham & Mc, 1 do do vegetables; A S Carlile, 200 bbls s boards, 21 sks oats, 2 bbls cider, 31 bales hay, 2 bbls whisky; J Lee & Means & C, 10 bbls d apples; Fairbanks, M & co, 1 counter case; S B Floyd & co, 2 bbls soda; Snip & S, 1 bbls apples; T C Jenkins, 1 lady's cab; J C Shaub & co, 5 bales hay; J S Mosing, 10 bbls whisky; Johnson & C, 1 bx butter; Alex King, 250 box glass; H C Price & co, 200 bxs glass; J C Schlarb, 2 pcs d do; M W Hankin & Bro, 2 bbls poultry, 1 bx do; Johnson & C, 1 bx butter; R C Hemphill, 3 bbls apples; J C Pope Watt, 1 bx do, 3 bbls oats

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

REVENUE CASE.

One Hundred Barrels of Ale, the Property in Dispute.

Some days since Mr. Robert McCready, United States Inspector, made information before H. D. Gamble, Esq., United States Commissioner, charging J. C. Buffum & Co., with a violation of the fifty-fourth section of the internal revenue law of 1866. The facts in relation to the matters appear to be as follows:

Some nine months since Messrs. Riley, Barnes & Hobbs, ale manufacturers, Wheeling, West Virginia, sent to Messrs. Buffum & Co. one hundred barrels of stock ale, having previously obtained a permit from the Collector of their district to do the same. This permit allowed the firm mentioned to ship the ale to a depot or warehouse in this city, owned or hired by them, without stamping the same, the stamps to be affixed when it came to be sold. Messrs. Buffum & Co. received the ale, and, a few days ago, one of the firm called on Collector Davis and asked to have one hundred ale stamps. Knowing that Mr. Buffum was not a manufacturer of ale, inquiry was set on foot, when the above facts were disclosed. Mr. Buffum's request was denied, and he was informed that the stamps ought to have been purchased at Wheeling, or else the manufacturer of the ale should have applied in this district for them. Inspector McCready was then informed of the matter, and proceeding to Mr. Buffum's, he acquainted that gentleman with the fact that he would have to seize the ale. Mr. Buffum refused to tell where it was stored and the officer consequently was unable to seize it. He then made the information as stated, the portion of the section under which the information is drawn being as follows: "But when a manufacturer of any ale or porter, manufactures the same in one collection district, and owns or occupies, or hires a depot or warehouse for the storage and sale of such porter, in any other collection district, he may, without affixing the stamps on the casks at the brewery, as herein provided for, remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported, in quantities not less than one hundred barrels at a time, under a permit from the collector of the district wherein said ale or porter is manufactured, to said depot or warehouse, or to any other place under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, and thereafter the manufacturer of the ale or porter so removed shall stamp the same when it leaves such depot or warehouse, in the same manner and under the same penalties and liabilities, as when stamped at the brewery, as herein provided; and the Collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated, shall furnish the manufacturer the stamps for stamping the same, as if said ale or porter had been left in his district."

Section fifty-eight of the same law also has some bearing in the case, but does not form a part of the information. It is as follows:

"That every person who shall withdraw any fermented liquors from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel, upon which the proper stamp or stamps shall not have been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who shall carry on, or attempt to carry on, the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having connection with such brewery, or any warehouse, shall be liable to pay a fine of $500, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture."

Messrs. Buffum & Co. were brought before the Commissioner, and after a partial hearing released on giving bail for their appearance at court.

It is but proper to state that Messrs. Riley, Barnes and Hobbs claim to have a warehouse in the up-stairs of the building occupied by Mr. Buffum, and that they shipped it there with the understanding that Mr. B. was to sell it on commission. They have no other warehouse in the city. As before stated, it was not stock ale, and when shipped were not fit for sale, hence the reason of holding it nine months. The matter will be fully investigated in the courts.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Work Done During the Year.

H. J. Moore, Esq., the efficient City Engineer, furnishes the following detailed statement of the streets and alleys graded, paved and curbed, and the sewers and board-walks constructed during the year 1869, with the cost of each:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.	
Colwell street	$ 728 31
Spring alley	1,628 37
Dinwiddie street	5,993 38
Mahon street	1,940 42
Twentieth street	5,503 07
Smith street	3,398 96
Fairview alley	1,071 62
Charlotte street	3,268 45
Townsend street	1,068 29
Vine alley	1,521 02
Smallman alley	1,091 26
Center street	1,240 53
Foster's alley	2,926 54
Miltenberger street	3,442 15
Bluff street	5,379 23
Almond alley	3,421 59
Wylie street	15,919 72
Liberty street	9,764 73
Thirty-ninth street	6,996 10
Smallman street	6,206 14
Miller street	991 53
Fortieth street	7,995 53
Beech alley	4,379 39
Locust alley	1,442 15
Forbes street	4,641 52
Penn street	10,881 06
Apple alley	3,193 50
Snow alley	1,145 12
Spring alley	2,887 99
Sixteenth street	2,279 10
Willow street	4,594 99
Roberts street	5,887 45
St. Patrick's alley	1,997 33
Spruce alley	1,094 81
Forty-third street	3,009 42
Wylie avenue	15,587 64
Webster avenue	15,734 88
Total	$172,165 26

SEWERS CONSTRUCTED.	
Fourth avenue	$3,899 66
Fourth avenue—Wood to Market	3,432 82
Fourth avenue—Wood to Smithfield	3,628 70
Fourth avenue—Cherry & Smithfield	810 00
Larimer avenue culvert	580 59
Fifth avenue	36,180 26
Eleventh street (estimated)	12,000 00
Forty-second street	20,574 18
Forty-eighth street (estimated)	13,000 00
	$94,416 61

BOARD WALKS.	
Greensburg Pike	$ 730 67
Neville street	819 26
Fifth avenue, Neville to Wilkins	510 10
Winebiddle and Pearl streets	826 52
Fifth avenue, Soho to Murphy	714 71
Pearl street, Main to Laurel	375 60
Cedar street	395 71
Boundary and Laurel	1,455 49
Elm street	352 20
Broad street	330 38
Minersville township road	986 19
	$7,773 83

RECAPITULATION.	
Street Improvements	$172,165 26
Sewers Constructed	94,416 61
Board Walks	7,773 83
	$274,355 70

The City Taxes.

Mr. Thomas H. Phelps, City Assessor, furnishes us with the following recapitulation of his annual report:

CITY TAXES ASSESSED FOR 1869.

Taxes.	Am'ts. Assess'd	Disc'ts.	Cents'e	Per Cent'e	Net Am'ts
City	$202,749 80	$ 807 31	18 42	90	$197,711 11
City Business	223,988 34	7,716 02	3,222 69	221,505 01
Old City special	41,948 12	1,672 66	339 66	40,935 80
Lawr'ville	5,245 60	109 76	65 33	5,180 51
Collins tp	736 01	22 04	6 29	709 68
Liberty tp	876 98	22 44	6 29	899 89
Pitt'sburg tp	1,455 49	37 14	12 58	1,405 77
Oak tp	991 71	22 02	14 28	973 94
Total	$479,581 76	$10,586 24	$5,564 46	$467,989 99

The "special" tax referred to above, was levied to pay the "separate indebtedness" under the consolidation act. It will not be required hereafter in the townships, the indebtedness having been liquidated. In Lawrenceville, and in the "Old City," this special tax will be continued for some years.

Gymnastic Association.

The Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association held their annual election for officers Monday evening, at the rooms of the institution, on Fourth avenue. The members mustered in large force, and the contest was lively but harmonious, resulting in the choice of the following officers:

President—Wm. C. Adams.
Vice President—C. Snively, Jr.
Secretary—Mr. Gee.
Treasurer—B. S. Crumpton.

Remarks were made by Messrs. J. D. McFadden, T. C. Bagget and J. E. Umbstaetter.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

The constitution was amended to read "dues paid annually in advance," instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

Jos. M. Gazzam, Esq., delivered an eloquent address, paying a deserved tribute to the outgoing officers and prophesying good things of the incoming administration.

Lawrence School District.

A very interesting examination of the pupils of the Fifteenth ward (Lawrence Sub-School District) was held at the school rooms, corner of Thirty-seventh and Charlotte streets, on last Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d instants, which exhibited a marked improvement in the progress of the pupils, and taking into consideration the great disadvantages under which they labored for want of proper room accommodations, reflected great credit on the teachers and pupils. On Friday, the 24th inst., by order of the School Board, prizes were distributed among the children, to the general satisfaction of the little ones. The present Board of Directors deserve great praise for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the school interests of the district during the past year. We understand that various needed and extensive improvements in the building are under contemplation and will be pushed through vigorously during the coming year. These improvements when completed will make this school second to none in the county.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Christmas, T. R. Power, Esq., the popular Master of Transportation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was the recipient from the hands of the Petroleum Refiners along the road, of a handsome patent lever gold watch and chain. Mr. Powers through his kind and affable disposition and his untiring efforts to please the patrons of the road has won for him the highest confidence and appreciation as a railroad official, and as a mark of appreciation for the many kind offices rendered at his hand, the watch and chain were presented him. The watch was presented on behalf of the refiners by Captain John R. Barbour, in one of his neat and happy efforts. The watch is of the Howard & Co. make, containing the latest and best improvements, and was purchased at the jewelry rooms of Wm. Wilson, on Fourth street.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.—The meeting of the bar, to consider the question of increasing the judicial force of the county, which was to have been held Monday forenoon, was postponed until Monday evening, at ten o'clock, in the District Court room. It is desirable that every member of the bar be present, as the subject is one which deeply concerns them.

MASONIC BANQUET for the benefit of Allisquippa Lodge No. 375, A. Y. M., McKeesport, Pa., on Thursday evening, December 30, 1869. A special train will leave P. & C. R. R. Depot, foot of Grant street, at 6.30 P. M., returning after the banquet. Excursion tickets will be issued. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Several counterfeit Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars, are reported to have made their appearance in the city yesterday. They were offered at various stores but they were pronounced counterfeit at once, and refused. Our merchants should look out for them.

RE-ELECTED.—Mr. S. H. Hartman has been re-elected President of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Allegheny, and Samuel C. Schoyer reappointed Solicitor, to serve for the ensuing year.

COLORED CITIZENS IN COUNCIL.

Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—Committee to Urge the Governor of the State to Make Proclamation of the Same and at Once Enfranchise Them—The Education of the Jubilating Masses—The Death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

Pursuant to a resolution, passed at the Convention of "Loyal but Disfranchised Colored Men" held in Wylie street A. M. E. Church, December 22d and 28th, 1868, the Convention re-assembled in Avery College Chapel, corner of Avery and Liberty streets, yesterday morning.

Prof. S. A. Neale called the Convention to order at eleven o'clock. Rev. John Peck, of Pittsburgh, offered the opening prayer.

A temporary organization was effected by electing Dr. H. H. Garnet Temporary Chairman, and O. L. C. Hughes Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on Credentials: G. S Woodson, W. H. Stewart, Charles Jackson, Miles S. Green, and John Williamson.

After the appointment of a Committee on Nominations the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention convened at two o'clock, and was called to order by the President, H. H. Garnet. Rev. W. H. Hunter made the opening prayer.

Prof. S. A. Neale, from the Committee on Nominations, presented the following names for permanent officers of the Convention: President, Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, of Harrisburg; Vice-Presidents, Rev. H. H. Garnet, W. H. Hunter, John Peck, Abraham Cole, D. W. Asbury, and Francis Whettie; Secretaries, B. K. Sampson and L. S. Woodson. The nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Hughes, on taking the chair, made a few brief remarks, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside over the meeting.

Rev. H. H. Garnet moved that a committee of one from each district be appointed to draft resolutions. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Neale, Thomas, Jackson, Masser, Green, Hunter, Carson, Stewart, Washington and Wheeler were appointed.

Mr. G. S. Woodson moved that a committee of three each be appointed on religion, statistics, education, temperance, politics, wealth, female education and labor, finance, industry and economy, and that a committee of seven be appointed on Address. Carried, and the committees appointed.

Mr. G. S. Woodson read a letter from W. H. Jones, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association. The letter was received and filed.

Rev. B. K. Sampson, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report, which, as a mended, was adopted.

Rev. W. H. Hunter presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, thereby signifying their willingness to accord to all of its inhabitants who have resided in the State the specified time required by law, the right to vote and hold office, therefore

Resolved, First, By the colored citizens of Western Pennsylvania, that it is our opinion, that the State has ratified the said Amendment in an unwise haste and notifying the Secretary of State of the United States of such ratification before it had been duly and legally ratified by all the provisions of such an amendment.

Resolved, Second, That we appoint a committee to consist of ——, to urge His Excellency, the Governor of this State, to make proclamation of the same, and thereby at once enfranchise us.

After some discussion the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. J. C. Brown presented the following:

While looking upon the approaching event of universal suffrage to be at no distant day, when the ballot box—that priceless heritage of our race, color, or creed, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard it as one of the most glorious achievements of the Republican party, to which every colored citizen should be identified.

Referred to Committee on Politics.

Mr. G. W. Galloway submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we organize a Joint Stock Association for the purpose of educating the laboring masses in the elementary branches of learning, and other tending schools.

Resolved, That this Joint Stock Association assess each one of its members fifty cents per month for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the educational board. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Rev. W. H. Hunter presented the following:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great war minister, and who lately appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, therefore

Be it resolved, That the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the nation has lost one of her most able advocates of the principles of truth and justice.

A number of the members spoke in high terms of the character of Mr. Stanton, and of the services he had rendered his country. As the hour of adjournment had almost arrived, a member moved that the matter be laid over for the present, as there were quite a number who wished to speak, but would not have an opportunity, and he further stated that it was his purpose to offer a series of resolutions in respect to the memory of Mr. Stanton. He thought the resolution presented did not cover the whole ground, as the resolution was proper but not adopted.

The Convention re-assembled in the evening, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. K. Sampson.

Mr. O. L. C. Hughes then delivered an excellent address on "The Elevation of the Colored Race, and the means to be used in attaining this laudable end." He also dwelt at some length on the character and public life of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Hughes was followed by Jacob C. Brown, W. H. Hunter and B. K. Sampson, who also delivered very interesting addresses.

At the conclusion of these addresses, the Convention adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, December 27.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Sylvus and Joseph Tillbrook, indicted for misdemeanor in office, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the defendants and Wm. Linn, the prosecutor, each to pay one half the costs.

Daniel Stenger was convicted of larceny and was sentenced to the work house for six months.

Thomas Newman, Wm. Lloyd, and Isaac Harris, were placed on trial, on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery. Thomas Rogers, prosecutor. Op trial. Jury out.

Margaret Schaffner plead *nolle contendre* to an indictment for selling without selling liquor on Sunday.

John Bradford plead guilty to a charge of larceny. Sentence deferred.

The Court made the following order:

"And to-wit, December 27th, 1867, the Court order and direct that hereafter the bills for services of all persons attending as witnesses before the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the county, shall be probated before the clerk of said courts, and the clerk of said courts is hereby ordered not to tax any such witness bills unless the same is probated by said witnesses or the prosecutor."

Per curiam.

TUESDAY, December 28.—Commonwealth vs. J. Sellman and Wm. Scaife, indictment, larceny. These defendants stole a number of hats from Messrs. Frank & Beaney, Federal street, Allegheny. Verdict, guilty. Defendants remanded for sentence.

A. Savage was sentenced to the work-house for sixty days.

The Court adjourned at an early hour, having run out of business.

Presentation at Jones & Nimick's.

Among the many pleasant incidents of our holidays was the presentation of a superb set of silver ware by the clerks and employees of the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company to Mr. A. M. Hill, on the conclusion of his five years superintendency of the Company's mammoth factory. The presentation took place at the office of the Company on Diamond street. Mr. J. H. Jones, on behalf of those interested, made the gift in a few happy remarks to which Mr. Hill, though taken by surprise, responded by thanking the givers for their magnificent present, and assuring them of his appreciation of their kindness.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hill's address, he severally received and returned the greetings of his friends, and appropriate speeches were then made by Messrs. Patrick Kearney, David Herbert, J. E. H. Foster and others, after which the entire company of near one hundred sat down to a generous lunch, where good cheer, good will and merriment closed the proceedings of a pleasant and memorable occasion.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, on Monday and Tuesday, December 27th and 28th, 1869:

James Stewart to John Stewart: Dec. 27, 1869; lot 17, Vandergrift's plan, 17th ward.....$500
W. B. F. Trimble to D. L. Patterson; Nov. 26, 1869; 51 by 120 feet on Perry street, Allegheny.....$1,000
Charles Gilmore to Clement Newton; Oct. 28, 1869; 1 acre in Wilkins township.....$600
James Sloan to Matthew McMillian; July 16, 1869; 35 by 120 feet on Federal street, 7th ward, Allegheny.....$1,500
Michael Carry to Michael Miller; Nov. 11, 1869; 120 by 120 feet in Buena Vista, Kilbuck township.....$1,000
Samuel Smith to Mrs. Louisa Langfitt; Nov. 15, 1869; 30 by 75 feet on Buena Vista street, Allegheny.....$2,400
E. S. Golden to Michael Kane; Dec. 10, 1869; 20 feet on Penn, running back 100 feet on Mercer street.....$1,000
George Harris to Thos. W. Jones; October 22, 1869; lot 76 in Warden and Alexander's plan, Minersville township.....$1,700
S. S. Hartman to James H. Hays; July 1, 1869; 30 by 100 feet, corner Stockton avenue and Middle avenue, Allegheny.....$13,250
John Dillemuth, Jr., to Jordan M. Fritz; August 25, 1869; 20 by 100 feet on Talbot street, Braddock borough.....$105
C. G. Hussey and Thomas M. Howe to John James L. and Wm. J. Dawson; December 1, 1869; 1, acre on Braddock Plank Road, Fifteenth ward.....$4,000
John G. McDowell to Wilhelmina Dewherry; August 3, 1870; 40 acres and 64 perches in Patton township.....$3,800

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

PAID THE PENALTY.

Robert Irwin made information against Mrs. Schwender for illegal liquor selling. She was arrested and, after a hearing, fined fifty dollars and costs.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Barney Kurtz charged Fred Hain with false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that the accused went to one Sebastian Haid and procured the loan of $125, representing that it was for or on account of the deponent. When Mr. Haid requested Mr. Kurtz to settle the loan the truth of the matter was disclosed, Mr. Kurtz averring that he had never authorized the accused to get the money. Kurtz immediately brought suit against him and a warrant was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Elizabeth Wetzel lodged complaint against George Rothkamp for assault and battery. The accused is engaged at McCully's glass house on Liberty street, and it is alleged that he threw a stone at a crowd of children who were playing about the glass house, the missile striking a son of the defendant. The offender was arrested and released on giving bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Samuel O'Brien complained that John Tuft had wantonly assaulted and abused his little sister, for which Tuff was arrested and held for a hearing.

WARRANT ISSUED.

Victoria Guise alleged in an information yesterday that Alfred Pearson had attacked and shamefully abused her. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Eggers, of Allegheny.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Boczek charged Charles Manzberger with aggravated assault and battery. Boczek is barkeeper for a man named Carl, a saloon keeper in East Lane, Allegheny. On Christmas eve the accused and another man entered the saloon and took a drink, refusing to pay for the same. Carl ejected them, when they commenced an assault on the house, by throwing stones through the windows. One of these missiles struck the proprietor of the saloon, inflicting severe but not dangerous injuries. Mr. Boczek makes information on behalf of Mr. Carl, who is unable to leave his room. The accused has been arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

F. Brand charged John Williams with false pretenses, alleging that he obtained groceries from affiant's partner to the amount of $75, with the intention, as deponent verily believes, of cheating and defrauding him. Warrant issued.

RAILWAY FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Reply of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Pittsburgh Grain Dealers and Millers—The Company Suggest a Basis.

Some weeks ago, the merchants of Pittsburgh appointed Mr. Isaiah Dickey and other gentlemen to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relative to the alleged unjust discriminations in favor of Western shippers and against those of Pittsburgh. Mr. Dickey proceeded to Philadelphia, laid the matter before the officers of the Railroad Company, and was led to believe the Company would take favorable action, which he reported on his return. The following letter from Mr. Lesley, Secretary of the Company, contains the basis of arrangement proposed by the Company:

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1869.

Isaiah Dickey, Esq., and others, Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held December 22, 1869, it was resolved that the following basis of arrangement with the Pittsburgh grain dealers and millers, to begin January 1, 1870, and to continue to September 1, 1870, be approved:

That upon grain shipped from Columbus, Indianapolis, Logansport, Illinois State line, Fort Wayne, Chicago and intermediate points on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, west of Crestline, and Pan Handle Road, west of Columbus, to Pittsburgh, the usual local freight be charged and paid, if consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh. If not consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh, but shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, after being held in Pittsburgh not over thirty days, the current through rate in force at the time said shipment is made from Pittsburgh, shall be charged from either of the above points to Philadelphia or Baltimore. If said grain is ground into flour at Pittsburgh, and said flour shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, then grain to be charged the proportion of the current through rate from starting point at time of shipment from Pittsburgh; and the flour charged the prorate of the then current through rate on flour, from the point the grain was originally shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the time the flour is shipped from Pittsburgh.

Barley made into malt at Pittsburgh, and said malt shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore, the barley to be charged the prorate of the current through rate from the starting point at time of shipment from Pittsburgh, and the malt charged the prorate of the then current through rate on malt from the point the barley was originally shipped to Philadelphia or Baltimore at the time the malt is shipped from Pittsburgh.

On river freight—Through bills of lading by river and rail to be issued by agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and such grain or flour as are consumed or disposed of in Pittsburgh to be charged the regular boat rate to Pittsburgh, and such as is forwarded to Philadelphia and Baltimore, within thirty days after arrival in Pittsburgh, to be charged the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's proportion of the through rail and river rate, current at time of shipment from Pittsburgh.

The necessary certificates or affidavits (if necessary) to be furnished by the agents of the company to parties in grain, flour, &c.

The rebate, if any, on grain and flour due from western roads, to be collected by consignees from roads west of Pittsburgh; and that east of Pittsburgh to adjust the rates, as stated herein by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
JOS. LESLEY, Secretary.

Fair at McKeesport.

A Catholic Fair is being held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, McKeesport, under the management of J. F. Ryan, J. P. White, Henry Rothrouff and James McMullen, assisted by a large number of ladies. Misses Kate Hunter and Susan Painter have charge of the oyster tables, and will be pleased to have their friends call on them. A children's toy table, handsomely decorated, is also in charge of a number of toys, is doing a thriving business. "Evergreen" booth is in charge of Miss Ryan, and persons visiting the fair should not fail to stop with her a moment. Miss Mollie Coyle presides over the destinies of a booth styled the "Garden of Eden," which is fully decorated.

The National booth is in charge of Misses Kate Mullen, Maggie Byerly and Miss Hutchinson, and is very tastefully fixed up with greens and a number of national emblems. A large doll at the head of the stand is the most popular man in the borough. Welcome booth is watched over by Miss White, and we can assure the people of Buena Vista and Elizabeth that they will be welcomed at this place. Then there is the Irish booth, which has for its fair lady being managed by Messrs. C. L. McMullen and James Gallagher, assisted by other beautiful attractions. A beautiful flag which adorns the wall is to be voted the most popular steam or highest on the Monongahela. Miss Dodge furnishes the music, an elegant piano being the instrument.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of sufficient amount of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Benson, Archia, Portsmouth, O.	3
Crawford & Steele, Emporia, Kas.	3
Daly, H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Harding, W. W., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Hall, Marietta, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Johnson, Mrs. Hettie, Huntington, Pa.	3
Miller, Ed. T., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
McCormick, Miss Estella, Freeport, Pa.	3
McElright, Geo., Somerset, Pa.	3
Porter, Harry, New Wilmington, Pa.	3
Railway & Co., New York	3
Scott Gen., Bakersville, Pa.	3
Van Trump, Wm. P., Lancaster, Pa.	3
Warden, Rev. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Welsh, Thos. W., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3

WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Our neighbor, W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue, has in store one of the largest assortments of ladies' and gentlemen's watches, suitable for holiday presents, ever brought to the city. They are all perfect timekeepers, warranted reliable, and are of various sizes and styles of manufacture. The gold watches are elaborately chased, and of the most elegant workmanship; in the line of silver watches he has a rare stock from which a selection may be made to suit the purse of all who want a reliable timekeeper. There is no more suitable or desirable gift than a watch, and there is no better place to select that article than at Dunseath's, 56 Fifth avenue.

AT HOME AGAIN.—The friends of Lawman, the artist, and that portion of the public who admire fine pictures, will be gratified to learn that he has returned from New York, after a somewhat protracted stay, extending over a number of months. From the manner in which his merits were recognized in the metropolis, it is barely possible that his visits to the East may become frequent. His success there furnished matter for gratulation to his townsmen, and should be conducive to divide his labors between the East and his home, his many admirers will bid him good speed.

AN INCORRIGIBLE GIRL.—Officer Peter Dressler arrested a girl named Theresa Newmeyer in Birmingham yesterday, at the instance of her mother, who charged Theresa with incorrigibility. The mother stated that the girl was in the habit of running away from home and having reason to suspect that she was leading a dissolute life, and having no control over her, desired to have her sent to the House of Refuge. Mayor Brush complied with the request, and the officer took her to that Institution.

FIRE ON BUTLER STREET.—Yesterday morning, at half-past two o'clock, fire was discovered in the upper story of a two-story brick building on the corner of Butler street and Almond alley, occupied by Mr. Gribbons as a trimming store. The department turned out and extinguished the flames, but not until the upper portion of the building had been drenched with water, which caused the principal loss. The loss will be about $1,500, and is covered by insurance.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Weaver & Jones, of the Pittsburgh Utility Works, have removed their office from Duquesne Way to their new corner of Juniata and Fulton streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny, where they are prepared to receive orders for staple hardware and specialties. They guarantee all their work to be skillfully finished, and will sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Orders addressed to them through the Pittsburgh postoffice will receive prompt attention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the regular meeting of the S. K. of W. H., Monday evening, December 27, 1869, officers were elected for the ensuing six months, as follows: G. W. C., Joseph Vinch; W. C., A. Caldwell; W. S., G. W. S., John S. Rutledge; W. R. S., F. A. Hopper; W. A. R. S., J. H. Wells; W. G., G. G. Mueller; W. C. L., J. H. Hamilton; P. G. M. Master, J. E. Rowe; D. O. P. Master, W. C. Connelly.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—An adjourned inquest was held Monday morning over the remains of John Barret, who died on Thursday evening last, from injuries received by jumping from the "fast line" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.—Peter Sadler was lodged in jail yesterday morning on a commitment from Alderman Nicholson, to await a hearing on a charge of desertion, preferred by Catharine Sadler, his wife.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—Captain Fleming, the Sheriff elect, will enter upon his duties on Monday next, and an effort is being made to have the new office ready for him by that time.

NO QUORUM.—There was no quorum at the meeting announced to take place in the Dalzell building, Monday afternoon, by the members of the Petroleum Association.

ASSAULTED.—Officer Wm. A. Logan, a police officer, wounded in the leg during the war, had the limb amputated on Saturday last. He was in a very critical condition at last accounts.

WATCH FOUND.—The party who lost a watch in Elijah Hall's, Third avenue, near Market street, on Saturday last, can obtain the same by calling at the Mayor's office.

THREE CASES.—There were three common cases before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, yesterday, and these constituted the entire business during the day.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—It is really gratifying to announce that Mr. Edwin Adams is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences. On Monday evening the house was crowded in every part, standing room even being at a premium, and last evening there was but a slight falling off. His performance of "Enoch Arden," the "shipwrecked sailor waiting for a sail," is really artistic, and the frequent and hearty applause bestowed by the audience fully expresses their approval of it. The play is placed upon the stage in a very attractive manner, and has a good cast. It will be repeated this evening for the last time. To-morrow evening Mr. Adams will appear as "Hamlet," in the performance of which difficult character he has few if any superiors.

THEATRE.—Manager Williams has a very good company now at the Theater and the performances were never more varied and pleasing. Dick Sands, in his clog dances, and Berry in his quick changes, are rare performers. To-night John R. Lane, stage manager, will have a benefit when a very attractive bill will be presented.

VARIETIES.—The new faces at this popular resort have already established themselves in the favor of audiences, and the entertainment is as varied as one could wish. Manager Beamer has a strong company, and gives a pleasing performance.

MUSEUM.—The popularity of the Museum was put to the test on Christmas day, when over four thousand persons attended it, and the popularity of Major Burnell was also proved on the same day, when his friends presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane. There was a large attendance yesterday, as usual.

COMMENDABLE.—The Mayor's police have raised a purse of sixty dollars for William A. Logan, an ex-police officer, who, as will be recollected, had his leg amputated on Saturday. The purse will be presented as a New Year gift.

LUNCH.—Captain Gallisath will serve, to-day, at his restaurant, No. 69 Diamond alley, a splendid lunch, in honor of his birthday. Those who wish to know how "old" the Captain is can find out by calling around to-day.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—John Simpson and James G Rourke were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Summons were issued.

R. E. Breed & Co.

All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

690 Penn Street—Store and Dwelling.

See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the above desirable and valuable business property, to be sold next Friday afternoon. There are also two small brick dwellings on the rear of the large lot. For a desirable investment this will be an excellent opportunity.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 140 Grant street.

Elegant Tea Sets.

An unlimited assortment of China ware, embracing new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

Attract Universal Attention.

The stock of elegant plain and chaste silver plated and China ware to be found at 100 Wood street.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 140 Grant street.

Silver Plated Ware.

For the latest designs—plain, chaste and elaborate—see R. E. Breed & Co.'s stock, 100 Wood street.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

Fowler & Wells Christmas Week

Will close their Phrenological office in Pittsburgh. Examination in Lafayette Hall day and evening. Gentlemen and ladies. 1t

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read it. It contains valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The unique and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Brilliant success of the eminent and favorite young American actor,

EDWIN ADAMS.

Who will appear on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 29, 1869, for positively the last time, in

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden.....Edwin Adams.

Thursday Evening only time of HAMLET.

Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT, the eminent Comic Vocalist and Comedian, J. B. BERRY. Last week of DICK SANDS, HERR ALTHAUS, in new mask of strength. Entire company in brilliant sets. Ladies' Matinee on Wednesday. Admission, 25 cents. Positively last week of the Loper Family. Wednesday Benefit of J. R. Lane. Friday—Benefit of Chas. Benedict.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

Penn street, near Sixth. Ike St. Clair.....Manager.

V. E. BEAMER.....Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR HOLIDAY WEEK. First appearance in this city of the greatest Comic Artiste in the world,

MLLE. FARRANTA.

First appearance of KITTIE O'NEIL, JULIA ROBINSON, the Watch, and HERCULES before the audience. NEIL ROGERS. Matinee on New Years Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

G. A. R. LECTURES.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE ON

Wednesday Evening, December 29,

AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject—"WOMAN IN THE LYCEUM."

TICKETS.....50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats. Tick